The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XII. NO. 19. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1902. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CIRCUS.

IT IS REGALED BY THE ANTICS OF THE DELEGATES.

Hanlon and His Run for the Police—The Miners Choir: Whom Does it Represent?—Boehm's Re-Election Nettles Barr—Quinlan and His Old Friend Contractor Cornwell—Two "Harmony" Committees Appointed To Throw Out Offenders—The Case of the Cigarettemakers.

The Central Fakirated Union yesterday afternoon provided plenty of amusement for its patrons, free of charge.

The meeting was opened by the reading of a communication from President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, stating that he would inflict his person upon the people of this city some time during the week.

The Confectioners and Cake Bakers refused to be actors at the circus any more by resigning from the Fakiration. The resignation was accepted.

Delegate Hanlon, for the committee appointed to see the Police Commissioner and have him provide his men with pillows instead of hardwood clubs, reported that Partridge had sent him to Cross, and that Cross sent him to Stevenson. He is still on the run.

Delegate Jacobs, for the Miners' Defense Aid, warned the unions not to give donations to the Miners' Choir as they kept what they got; but to give it to his committee.

One delegate said the Miners' Choir stated that the money they received was for all the striking miners.

The delegate of the Tile Layers said the Choir gave a fine entertainment and his union had donated $100 thinking it was for the strikers. But he stated that they got only $50 of it as he held the balance.

Delegate Brown, of the Cigarmakers, a Kangaroo, wanted the organizations notified to give their donations to the Fakiration committee and not to the Choir, which was done.

Corresponding Secretary John J. Pallas resigned thinking he can shine better as an actor than an announcer. Ernst Boehm was elected in his place.

The selection of Boehm caused Delegate Barr to become indignant. When nominations were asked for McVey of the Brotherhood Painters moved that the secretary cast one ballot for Boehm. This was carried. Immediately Barr jumped up and wanted to know if that deprived him of his vote. Finding it did he wrote a protest which the ringmaster ruled out.

Quinlan, of the Pipe Caulkers and Tappers, rose to say that he hasn't given that solar plexus to Contractor Cornwall yet. He said he saw the new Commissioner of Public Works, Munro, and made his complaint. The Commissioner "promised to look into the matter." Quinlan asked that a letter be sent to Munro so he would look a little quicker.

Delegate McMahon then bowed to the audience. He said that the brewery workers and the engineers were working in "harmony," but that two national officers of United Brewery Workers were in the city trying to make things inharmonious. He wanted a committee to throw them out of the city. His request was granted in the interests of "harmony."

Harris of the Cigarmakers, then introduced three young women. The spokeswoman said they were cigarettemakers at Leopold Miller's factory. She told of the vile and filthy language which the foreman used to girls from 15 to 21 years, and his treating them like beasts. One day 30 of the girls struck against his foul language. The firm agreed to discharge the foreman and they returned to work, but the next morning they were locked out and they are out still.

Harris asked that a letter be sent to Miller protesting against these conditions, which was done. The young ladies then withdrew amid loud applause.

The delegate of the Architectural Iron Workers requested the arbitration committee to see the Empire Bridge Company and try to settle their strike.

Delegate Lally, of the Grocery Clerks, said strike against John Butler was still on.

The Waiters delegate wanted a committee to visit Ellis Island and find out why four union waiters were discharged. Request was granted.

Melville, of the Chandaliers and Bronze Workers, said his organization because it was an independent "union" was not allowed by the Building Trades Section of the C. F. U. to change their name.

The Fakiration let the delegates of the Metal Workers, belonging to the International body, and Melville fight it out and then referred the matter back to the Building Trades section.

McConville, of the Safety Engineers, reported that a few politicians of Brooklyn, among which was ex-Sheriff Creamer had organized the Borough Construction Company. They were laying a sewer on 60th street from First to Fourth avenues and were violating the 8 hour law. McConville said the Commissioner had told him the law was unconstitutional. He wanted the Commissioner notified to the contrary. This was done.

Holland, of the Eccentric Firemen, not satisfied with the committee already appointed wanted another committee to chase the two before mentioned national officers of the United Brewery Workers out of the city. The committee was appointed.

The delegate of the Boot and Shoe Workers reported that a strike was on at Ebling's shop, Brooklyn. He asserted that Sieverman came on from Rochester to "settle" it but failed. The matter was put in the Arbitration Committee's hands.

Wolff, of the Cigarmakers, wanted a mass meeting to denounce Judge Keller and the injunction. Kelly said the best mass meeting that could be held was that at New Orleans on December 12 (The A. F. of L. Convention).

Dooley of the Franklin Association of Press Feeders, was indignant. He wanted a mass meeting to denounce "those judges." He shouted, "Let us send resolutions condemning the action of the judges to President Roosevelt!" It is supposed he believes Roosevelt will tremble.

Robinson said that they were going to hire theatres to hold benefits for the miners and the speeches could be delivered between the acts—a continuous performance.

Wolff said he didn't care what it cost he "vanted the moss meeting." Matter was referred to Miners Defense Aid.

The Piano Makers delegate requested that a letter be sent to the Jacob Dold Piano Company telling the firm to settle their strike. His request was complied with.

Donnelly, of Big 6, also on the Board of Education, told the delegates that work was stopped on the Wadleigh High School, on account of a fight between the Amalgamated Paiters, and the Brotherhood Painters. He wanted a committee appointed to see the two organiations and settle the trouble. (This strike was caused by the Amalgamated men quitting work for more wages and the Brotherhood taking their places at less wages. This Donnelly "neglected" to state.)

The irrepressible Dooley then took the floor. He called the attention of those present to the Kangaroo Publishing Conference. At this the reporters for the capitalist newspapers got up and walked out. This enraged Dooley, who said "There's the reporters for the capitalist press. As soon as we mention the labor press, they get up and walk out and fail to make mention of the labor press in their reports." At this Delegate Donnelly and Ryan walked out. This enraged Dooley still more. He shouted "And there's Donnelly of Big Six! What does he care for a labor paper!" Dooley was rapped to order. His request that organizations be requested to send delegates to the conference was granted.

The Citizens' Union sent a communication requesting co-operation in the matter of excise laws. Wolff wanted the communication thrown into the waste basket, but it was filed instead.

The circus then adjourned.

THE LATEST "ARMORYITE."

He Is a Clergyman Named Littlefield—The "Free Forum."

(Special to the Daily People.)

Haverhill, Mass., July 27.—Rev Geo. E. Littlefield is the latest addition to the ranks of the "Armoryites." He has been in the past; so we understand, a storekeeper who got frozen out. Then he became a preacher, and now he has another "call."

Last winter he began to make sheep's eyes at the "Armoryites," when he turned his church into a "free forum." All sorts of ists; everyone who was "agin" the octopus, or who had an ax to grind, or who are afflicted with dyspepsia in short, all those who were heavy laden— with freaky and fraudulent beliefs—hied himself, herself or itself to the "free forum." Even "Alphabet" Gordon of 'different tactics," and mail robbing notoriety, used to visit the forum and in company with some of Haverhill's shoe manufacturers extol the benefits (?) of Tobin Union. Carey, who so far as the churches are concerned is a typical "alte genosse," was another who went forth to speak a word for the marsupial conglomeration of many names. The result was that Littlefield saw the "light" and swooped down on the Kangs like McGrady, Herron, Strickland, et al. have in the past. Now he is willing to take anything in sight or to quote the "Gazette," "any berth allotted to him." He will take nothing but the nomination, as the Kangs are as good as dead in this neck of the woods; the rank and file are onto them as they have stood to a man with Tobin, who is robbing the shoe workers as they have never been robbed before. More on this subject later. Suffice it to say that if Mr. Littlefield knows when he is well off he will continue to pound his pulpit. If he casts his lot with the "Armoryites" they will have the lot and he will pound the ties for another job. 'Tis misplaced confidence on his part, as next election day will witness the writing of their epitaph. "Good Kangs," which means dead Kangs. So be it!

M. T. B.

THE POTTERY INDUSTRY.

East Liverpool, Its Center, Graphically Described—The Operative's Condition.

[Special to the Daily People.]

East Liverpool, Ohio, Aug. 11.—To the uninitiated workingman it would appear that this is a community of embryonic millionaires when he hears that wages range as high as $5 per day, and that the average is about $12 per week, women and children included. But in this little city, the pottery center of the United States, the wage-slaves are, in the first place, no better housed than in any other town of its size, where the average wage is considerably lower. House rent is outrageously high, and "any old shack" is eagerly snapped up, the demand exceeding the supply. The workers are as closely huddled together as in a large city, in so far as the numbers of rooms are considered, at least.

The boarding and lodging houses are, as a rule, a fair criterion of the standard of life of the "inner man" in any community. I am sojourning in one of them, recommended to me by comrades as a good place for the price. At the rate of $5 per week I am chastising myself for past sins. An abbreviated diet might be a commendable practice from the standpoint of physical culture, but to pay $5 per week for the privilege of fasting I consider "middle class robbery."

The pottery industry is an "infant industry," protected by an effective tariff; skilled workmen are always in demand; the new potteries springing up in all immediate directions absorb all the surplus of "skilled labor" turned out at this place, leaving a scarcity even at home. But what the worker, under the economic law of supply and demand, can force the capitalist to pay him in wages our "friend," the "small man in business," appropriates to himself as a reward for his "risk of investment." At the end of the year our well-paid American pottery worker, who so religiously votes the Republican ticket, to protect himself from the cheap labor of Europe, finds that he has had a bare existence; he tremblingly hopes that our prosperity may last forever, and that the economic teachings of the S. L. P. may prove faulty. Instead of studying for himself and trying to understand the inevitable development of all industry, he puts his head in the sand of the only recreation that he can afford, and to which the incessant and monotonous grind in a pottery, enveloped in dust and a peculiarly oppressive heat, naturally draws him. He scrapes together the few nickels which the grocer, butcher, landlord and shoddy dealer have overlooked, and pays them over to the saloonkeeper. To make sure that ignorance of political and economic questions on the part of the wage worker be perpetual, the capitalist politician around about election time pays homage to the "demon drink" by free distribution of "booze," in order to keep in those that cannot be reached by the prohibition parson and the "man of all work" in capitalist politics—the labor fakir.

There is as yet a portion of the workers here who have not been exploited to the last cent; who shrewdly avoid the waiting saloonkeeper; who have reduced working class abnegation to that science called "saving"; pinching their own and their family's bellies to the utmost (to the chagrin of the small merchant, who is thereby deprived of his "fair share of the general prosperity"); who, true to the capitalist philosophy, regard "work a virtue," and who are so virtuous as to commit slow suicide by working until their hide cracks, which opportunity is afforded for a temporary reward granted them by the peculiar piecework system in vogue here.

Among these men there are still a few dollars, jingling in their pockets, which brings a pious smile upon the face of the real estate shark and a vague fear into the heart of their capitalist employers, who, naturally, dread the idea of their wage slaves being even for a few days indenpenedent of their masters and a job.

The result is that building and loan associations are springing up like mushrooms, which are eagerly patronized by the poor deluded wage slaves, who imagine that it is possible to extricate themselves from poverty by a sacrifice of life tissue.

That the whole working-class population here is living from hand to mouth is emphasized by the fact that the Grocers' and Butchers' Associations issued a statement on July 1, of this year, that the time limit of credit would not exceed two weeks. This statement was the result of an agitation among the potters to enforce a demand for a raise of wages with a strike. It is the middle-class parasites who keep the closest tab upon the purchasing abilty of the working class, and after extracting the last cent out of the pockets of their customers by a systematic method of cajoling, begging and "advertising," always gauging their profits by the paying ability of the worker, they add insult to injury with a show of mean contempt for the "improvident" workingman, who deserves no sympathy.

From all this it would appear that the pottery worker is well "taken care of;" that there is nothing on the horizon that would immediately, or perhaps remotely, disturb the peaceful co-operation of "Capital and Labor." But, although the wealth-creating energy of the workers has been so securely circumscribed that it all redounds to the interest of the capitalist class from top to bottom, there are still wheels within wheels that are rotating in opposite directions, and that is the general state of the present development of the "infant" pottery industry.

Like all comparatively undeveloped industries, the infant pottery industry has its peculiar features, which must be carefully investigated to be understood. The comparatively and abnormally high wage paid to-day to the operatives leaves a wide latitude for "readjustments." The "cheapening" of production is bound to come; in fact, a solid foundation for future developments in this respect has already been established. Although the wage worker cannot be forced, in this instance, below the cost of living, at least for the time being; although the screws of the middle-class merchant will have to ease up, as those of the capitalist class employer tighten down; it will not take place without friction. And to furnish the necessary oil that the friction may be reduced to a minimum is the function of the labor fakir of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters. It would make this communicaton too lengthy to throw a light upon the subject at present.

I am at present investigating and interviewing; will have time for that until Sunday, and then communicate the facts to the readers of the PEOPLE through its columns. I would state that I am addressing audiences in this town for a week, and have had to "cut out" two nights on account of rain. While I do not hope for that success which crystalizes itself in a strong and clear organization of an S. L .P. section or an S. T .and L. A. local, I am confident that the lessons taught to-day will not be lost. To judge by the way the remarks are received, and how here and there a workingman will step forward to purchase a pamphlet and investigate for himself, or place his name upon our petition list, shows that he who would lose hope and confidence in his (the working) class will please step to the rear and give the fighter elbow room.

John D. Goercke.

TOBIN TURNED DOWN.

Lynn Lasters Nominate Local Man—Social Democrats Aid the Fakir.

[Special to the Daily People.]

Lynn, Mass., July 29.—The shoe workers who have been hoodwinked into the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are now reaping the "benefits" of organized labor as laid down by John F. Tobin, the A. F. of L., etc. It was rumored on the street and in the factories that the leaders of the B. and S. W. U. here in Lynn were going to push through a motion to fine all members who did not attend a certain number of meetings of the lasters' local, who were formerly members of the Lasters' Protective Union, 25 cents. This caused the lasters to attend their last regular meeting in large numbers for the purpose of voting down this motion. This knocked in the head some of the schemes of the local leaders, as it so happened that the nominations for general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union came up for a vote. The chairman of the meeting—one Chatterton—immediately took up for consideration the name of John F. Tobin for president of the B. and S. W. U., without anybody having placed his name in nomination, and when asked by one of the rank and file, "Who made the nomination?" he, with the secretary—one William Jackman—a Social Democrat—hemmed and hawed and made futile efforts to find somebody to father the nomination of Mr. Tobin.

One of the rank and file then placed in nomination the name of one Meade, of Brockton. The two names then went before the body, and on the first ballot there was no choice, as there was not the necessary majority. Chatterton—the president of the local—then assumed the responsibility of declining for Meade, as he said that, being a very near and dear friend of Meade's, he knew he would not stand, and the secretary, Jackman, who holds a $21 a week job in the B. and S. W. U. here, explained what a nice man John F. Tobin was, as he had settled the Walton & Logan strike and added some more dues-paying members to the roll. On the second ballot Meade received a large majority, and was the local's choice as the nominee for the general president.

The local leaders, from present indications, will have their hands full in keeping in line the lasters, as they nearly all are old L. P. U. men, and were once able to put up a stiff fight. After Tobin got turned down, Secretary Jackman wanted the nomination of Meade set aside, claiming that the membership were not qualified to vote on so important a question. But he was immediately howled down.

TOBIN GIVES STAMP TO UNFAIR SHOP.

Lynn, Mass., Aug. 2.—The shoe firm of Walton & Logan, Washington street, have applied to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for the stamp. This is the firm, who, last week, had a strike of the lasters on its hands, which was settled by General President Tobin and local secretary Jackman on a compromise that hereafter none but B. & S. W. U. lasters would be employed. This is notoriously the most unfair shop in this city.

At the meeting to-day great opposition manifested itself on the part of some of the employees to joining this organization and paying 25 cents per week for dues and not receiving any benefits whatever. The superintendent, Mr. Gunn, informed the employees that there would be another meeting of the shop's crew at which they must decide to become members of the B. & S. W. U. There are about 300 shoeworkers employed in this factory.

HATTERS' STRIKE.

FIRM TRIES TO INTIMIDATE STRIKERS.

Attempt To Bribe Men—Strike Committee Deposed Because of Incompetency—"Labor Fakirs" Cry No Politics In the Union.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 30.—The strike of the hatters of the Waring Hat Manufacturing Company of this city is still on. Very little change in the situation has taken place during the past few weeks. The strikers stand out firm, with the exception of a few individuals who have returned to work during the last week. Their desertion, however, caused but little dismay among the ranks of the strikers, as those base deserters were suspected from the beginning as being disloyal. The loyal body of strikers would rather see these traitors with the enemy than to have them within their ranks and do their traitorous work.

The firm continues to operate with the meagre help at hand. Bupt it is well known that its output since the strike is not one-fifth of its usual output, The making department is thoroughly crippled, and while there are many finishers who remained at work, and some who returned, they cannot finish unless they have bodies to finish.

Of late the firm has employed a method whereby it sought to intimidate some of the strikers into going back to work. According to a rumor afloat, the firm invited one or two members of the strike and offered them a "price" if they could persuade about twenty-five sizers to return to work.. This was at once communicated to the strikers' headquarters and a warning was issued to the strikers to stand firm and beware of traitors. The company failed in its attempt to make a break in the ranks, only five sizers showed up to resume work and four of these stayed out the next day. During the past week three traitors were expelled from the ranks.

About a month ago there was a general change made in the executive committee of the strike. The old committee was deposed for incompetency and a new one was elected. The first ruling of the new executive committee was to bar the Socialists from "interfering" with the strike. Up to that time the Socialists were quite active. They were practically the only men who up to that time addressed the strikers and encouraged them for the battle. While the executive officers of the U. H. of N. A. have systematically carried on a campaign of discouragement, to wit: In promising to come to town and take up the cause of the strikers, or at least to properly advise them in the best methods and tactics. And every time they were expected and impatiently awaited by the strikers, they were sure to stay away, thus causing terrible disappointment and a consequent loss of courage on the part of the strikers.

In spite of all this, however, the hatters continued their fight independently, and the U. H. of N. A., seeing that the strikers are determined, and probably became aware that there are men (Socialists) in town closely watching their attitude. And after six weeks of tomfoolery, a gent by the name of George Philips, of a Brooklyn local of the U. H. of N. A. appeared in town and also fetched $100 with him as a donation by his local in aid of the strikers. A week later a Danbury local donated $200 and also a few letters received from other locals expressing sympathy with the strikers.

This only shows that there are some locals who would help and sympathize with the strikers. But it cannot cover up the criminal attitude of the executive officers of the U. H. of N. A. during the whole time of this strike.

It is in order here to mention that the recently selected president of the strikers' organization, a gent by name of Sillar, was the most furious against Socialist politics to enter into the strike. And rumor is afloat now that he is seeking the nomination for Alderman of the First Ward on the Republican ticket. No wonder he was so awfully sore on the Socialists. And especially sore was he when a true report of the strike movement was shown to him in the DAILY PEOPLE.

The Socialists of Yonkers wish to say to the strikers that everything that was said and done by the Socialists was for the interest of the strikers. And we challenge anyone to deny it. The Socialists were prevented from giving you that moral support essential to the prosecution of a vigorous contest of labor against its oppressors, by your committee. But we did not go way back and sit down. The Socialists of Yonkers have opened fire on the enemy on the political battlefield. You are invited to co-operate with us in this battle. It will be decided on the third day of November with your ballots. Will you vote for wage slavery a-la-Waring's? Or will you vote for life and liberty. If you want slavery then vote for the old parties; doesn't matter which. But if you want life and happiness, then vote for the straight ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

"A SOFT SNAP."

A Pittsburgh Workman Strikes One.

Over on the north side, or more properly speaking, Allegheny City, lives a party member who spends his evenings almost entirely in the lower park, where people of every walk in life come out these hot nights to enjoy a breathing spell; here the working man can be seen smoking a toby and discussing with some fellow workman those events of interest to both. It was while sitting near a couple of these wage slaves a few evenings ago that the following conversation was overheard:

"So you didn't take that job of watching down on Pretle avenue?" "Gee, I should say not, do you know what there was to it?" "No, tell us of it." "Well," said the second speaker, as he braced his legs against the settee, "I've met people who possessed what is vulgarly called 'gall,' but the chap who manages that mill on Preble avenue that I run against has got enough to taint the waters of both rivers for fifty miles above the point where they make the Ohio.

"You see I had a friend, a business man, who had been on the lookout for a job for me ever since I left on the other side. Well, one day he drove up to the house and took me in, saying he had 'A soft job,' 'a perfect cinch of a job,' good pay and nothing to do—the hardest thing about it would be to keep awake nights.' He drove to the mill and I was taken into the presence of the possessor of 'soft snaps,' who blandly informed me that I would only be expected to stay thirteen hours, from 6 p. m. to 7 a. m., seven days in the week, and owing to the light duties which consisted in throwing a few shovels of coal into the furnace during the night, the balance of the time I could amuse myself by reading, should I care to bring a book with me, something light and breezy to insure against going to sleep and further I could, if I wished, go home at 5.30 if I was sure everything was all right and easily to be understood by the man who was to relieve me. The pay would be $12 weekly.

"After having delivered himself of the foregoing, he beamed on me with a 'you will do,' and ushered me into the presence of engineer where I was to receive some additional instructions.

"Now this is the way that guy jabbed me: 'Say,' he began, after eyeing me critically, 'you will have to keep up steam in them two boilers, and look after these six engines, and'—but, I caught my breath by that time and gasped out, 'how many bushels of coal do you put in every night'? 'Oh,' he replied, 'don't worry about that, only something in the neighborhood of 300, and then you will look after ten push clocks, as well as the other clocks in the various departments, besides making minutes. In the morning you will clean up and wheel out all the ashes and pile them up over there on that bank and see to it that the teams coming in for that purpose clean up the ashes, so as to leave no muss.'

"'Say,' said I, 'couldn't you dispense with the ash hearers and let me do that betwen times'? He looked hurt for a minute, but finally said he'd speak to the boss about that, and had settled back for another recital of additional duties, but when he turned around he was alone. I couldn't bear to impose on a concern where I would be compelled to filch $12 a week for only ninety-one hours work. No, no, my conscience wouldn't let me do it, and so I got out."

* * *

Some Democrats are now "mentioning" the name of Mr. Richard Olney as a possible candidate of their party for the Presidency. We seem to recollect that this is the gentleman whom Mr. Cleveland introduced into political life. Mr. Olney's career was remarkable for two things only. Ostensibly at the request of Venezuela, but really in the interest of a gang of American adventurers, he undertook to drive Great Britain out of that country, with a warlike note demanding that her claims be submitted to arbitration. Result: Great Britain submitted the case to a court of arbitration, and the court not only sustained the original claim, but awarded her a further strip of territory about the size of Texas! Mr. Olney was also the author of a certain document known as the "Omnibus Indictment," gotten up expressly to catch Debs and other labor leaders concerned in American Railway union strike in '94. This is the extent of his statesmanship.

* * *

General Gobin, commanding the state troops (strike breakers) at Shenandoah, has issued ball cartridges to his men and ordered them to shoot to kill. They can investigate afterward. Doubtless among these same uniformed strike breakers can be found several members of "organized labor" of the pure and simple brand. No class conscious Socialist can be found who would fire on the working class, organized or unorganized.

* * *

Real Socialists will roar with laughter when they read the Berlin dispatch announcing that "Herr Bernstein, the Socialist leader," said so and so in the German Parliament. There are certain side-partners of the capitalist class in this country who recognize Herr Bernstein as a "comrade," but class-conscious Socialists view him in the same light as they do Millerand in France—that is to say, as a traitor to the working class.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

NOMINATES JUDICIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Adopts Resolutions Defining and Endorsing International Socialism—Approves of the S. T. & L. A., and Denounces the Many-Named "Socialist" Party—Pierce and Rhode Island.

[Special to the Daily People.]

Seattle, Wash., July 28.—The Socialist Labor Party of the State of Washington met in convention on July 27th at Headquarters of Section Seattle, 1314 First Avenue.

J. W. Hoag of Tacoma was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court. Wm. McCormick, of Fairhaven, J. C. Martin, of Spokane, and H. P. Jorgensen, of Tacoma, were nominated for Congress.

The following platform and resolutions were adopted:

The Socialist Labor Party of the State of Wahington in convention assembled reaffirms our allegiance to the militant International Socialist Movement as defined by the Guesde resolutions at the last International Socialist Congress; and re-adopt the National Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States as adopted by the convention of 1900.

Recognizing as we do the struggle between the working class, which produces all wealth, and the capitalist class, which appropriates the same to its exclusive use, except what they allow the workers for a mere living, we see the necessity of educating the working class to an understanding of its class interests in the economic field, and therefore be it resolved: That we endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which not only recognizes the necessity of organization on economic lines, but teaches the necessity of using the political weapon for its ultimate emancipation from wage slavery, and urge all members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. to agitate for and organize locals of the S. T. & L. A. wherever possible, in order to force concessions from, and resist the aggressions of the capitalist class.

Whereas, under capitalism there can be but two consistent political parties, namely: the Socialist Labor Party, representing the interests of the working class, and the Republican party representing the interests of the capitalist class; while the Democratic party and the many-named Socialist party are place-hunting parasite organizations, whose purpose is to lure the working class into placing their leaders into office, where they will take no further interest in the working class, except to hand them over to the mercies of the capitalist class to be even more thoroughly fleeced.

Therefore, Be It Resolved: That we call on the wage workers to vote for and help build up their own political organization, the Socialist Labor Party.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, a certain unofficial and libelous circular from one Julian Pierce, late manager of the Party's literary agency, the Labor News Co. has reached a number of comrades, and

Whereas, another circular having been sent out from Providence, R. I., by an unknown quantity calling themselves a "committee" with a threat to organizers of Sections if they failed to distribute same, and

Whereas, If these circulars were true in detail, their distribution to the membership in the manner adopted was unconstitutional, treasonable, and calculated to do an irreparable injury to the Party and discourage and prejudice all readers against the DAILY PEOPLE, practically advocating its suspension, implying that obstacles in the way of its success are insurmountable, and

Whereas, such circulars are an insult to the officers and to the intelligence of the membership of the Socialist Labor Party,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Washington in convention assembled condemn and denounce such treasonable action on the part of members, and

Resolve that we approve of the action of the N. E. C. in its management of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, and the Labor News Co., also in matters of late occurrence and express our confidence in the ability and disposition of Section Greater New York to nominate honest and energetic comrades for election to the National Executive Committee.

* * *

A dispatch naively tells us that "the announcement of the packing combine is likely to be made during the present month. The leaders have decided that the combination has gone so far that it is useless to further dissemble." We should say so. People accustomed to eating meat every day have been aware for several months that the "combine" actually existed. The formal announcement of a fact that is patent to every one seems to us like adding insult to injury.

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

Written for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE by Henry Nivet, Member of the "Parti Ouvrier Francais," Secretary of the Federation of Seine-et-Oise, Adherent to the Socialist Party of France (Revolutionary Socialist Unity.)

[Continued from last week.]

THE PARTI OUVRIER FRANCAIS TO THE WORKINGMEN OF FRANCE.

Comrades:

Four years ago the bourgeois lined up in o ne solid mass against the proletariat and Socialism. From Rouboix to Carmaux, from Nantes to Grenoble, under the leadership of its Meline and its Waldeck, then in collusion, an onslaught was made upon collectionism, the only enemy, **the only peril.**

Today, tactics have changed; this same capitalist bourgeoisie divided against itself will meet the working class of France in travail of social revolution and emancipation at the polls on April 27.

The struggle going on among our adversaries would cause us nought but rejoicings were it not that they have succeeded in sweeping off their feet and dragging into their quarrel a portion of the working class, that very portion which had begun to be touched by socialist propaganda.

For the purpose of prolonging economic regime that it knows is doomed, the most intelligent portion of the bourgeoisie has succeeded in enlisting the services of certain so-called Socialists, and thanks to the unholy ambitions of some and the lassitude of others it has succeeded—partially and momentarily—in covering with the flag of Socialism its most rascally means of government, from colonial brigandages and "rifle diet" for the workers in times of strike, to the voting of increased appropriations for the clergy, the alliance with the Czar, the dilapidation of the public treasury in bounties of all kinds for the highwaymen of industry and commerce.

This "new method" fortunately unmasked in time by the Parti Ouvrier Francais and the Parti Socialiste Revolutionnaire, has finally reacted against its machiavelian inventors. It is becoming more and more patent to the works that after three years' application of the "new method" their condition has in no way been bettered, unless we count as betterment the "lay offs" received instead of old age pensions, and the occasional blood-lettings to which they have been subjected, the increase of "yellow syndicates," and the reductions in wages in the government shops to conform to the standard of private shops. The workers are understanding that they are being duped again, that the only role assigned to them in the management of the government is to consecrate by their presence and to help consolidate the domination of the bourgeoisie.

The truth of what Javres wrote in 1898 is dawning upon them: "Socialism cannot accept any part of the governmental power; it must await its entire possession. We may assist in bringing about reforms, but a party whose purpose is the complete reformation of society, the substitution of one principle of property and life for another principle, can only accept the entire governmental power. If it has but part it has nothing; for this partial influence is neutralized by the dominant principles of the present society. The great hostile interests are alarmed, but cannot be reached; the new ideal is not realized, but is endangered, and from the resultant capitalist crises socialism does not issue forth."

Comrades unless the entire governmental power is snatched from the hands of the bourgeoisie and taken possession of by you, you can neither emancipate yourselves nor even better your condition. To accomplish the political expropriation of, the capitalist class—indispensable preface to its economic expropriation—the working class must depend upon itself alone.

To the divisions old and new that have been introduced and that are sought to be introduced among you you must oppose a more and more compact front by opening your ranks to all your comrades in misery, let them come from where they may, providing that, repudiating all the bourgeois parties, they rally to the support of their class, its program and its flag.

Standing behind and constituting the power of all the political parties of the bourgeoisie, be they nationalists, clericals, republicans or radical socialists, are to be found hundreds of thousands of workers, who by fighting for others are in reality fighting against themselves, and are responsible for the continuance of their economic expropriation.

It is to these the artisans of their own misery and of their own servitude that we appeal, that we say:

"What do you expect? What new deception must overtake you, what fresh crime against your class must be accomplished to compel you to abandon guard over interests that are not yours, of interests that are the negation and suppression of your own?"

Go to the politicians who have held you in domination for the furtherance of their interests and who endeavor to still hold you in subjection on the grounds that the Fatherland is to be saved; give answer that this Fatherland that they have monopolized and which they have made their thing and their victim does not yet exist for you, that it is yet to be constituted, and that your efforts shall hereafter be directed toward constituting it for all, by restituting to France, reconciled in all her children, that common and inalienable patrimony, that is, the factories, shops, machinery and soil.

Go to the others who would dare claim you for the permanent service of defence of their Republic, give answer that the proletariat has other things to do besides periodically saving a Republic, ever driven by them upon the rocks; tell

cent vcitory and a long step towards the emancipatory Revolution.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
PARTI OUVRIER FRANCAIS.

(Here follow the signatures of the 35 members of the committee).

I have thought it necessary to quote these two documents in their entirety, because they synthetically represent in the most exact manner the adaptation of the revolutionary socialist doctrines to the actual political and economic situation existing in France.

As is seen, the Parti Ourvier Francais took its stand squarely on the class struggle; of compromise or deviation it would have none.

No candidate of the P. O. F. was allowed to seek or to accept any political alliances whatever, no matter what the Petite Republique—central organ of the Ministerialists—may have said to the contrary.

A tremendous impression was produced upon the governing class by the drumbeat of the P. O. F. resounding in every Congressional district, calling upon all the exploited of France to march to the ballot box and vote against their oppressors. It caused them to awaken to a realization of the power and vitality of the Revolutionary Socialist Unity. That collectivism, whose progress it was thought had been stayed, thanks to the dastardly attempt of governmental corruption, remains there more strongly rooted, more flourishing than ever! Was it possible that in the face of the storms that had swept the political arena, the idea should have continued its victorious march! A cry of alarm went up from the whole capitalist class of France, and each in turn, every political leader of every wing of the bourgeoisie, denounced the red peril.

"Undoubtedly," said M. Ribot, the leader of the centre, in a speech delivered at the Theatre of Marseilles, "undoubtedly the minister of commerce (millerand) has been in no hurry to realize this program (the Socialist program) since he has left the ranks of the opposition, he now repudiates the employment of revolutionary means, but the working masses to whom it is being continually repeated that the regime of private property is doomed, that the mines, the factories, the land must be returned to the nation, these masses to whom the social revolution is every day promised, these masses will not always continue to patiently await for a pacific evolution for the realization of their hopes. * * *"

On the 9th of March at the Coliseum of Rouen M. Pointcarre, another great leader of the capitalist class, in speaking of the "Milleraud case," said:

"I believe that there are people who believe that the accession of Socialism (?) to a place in the government has innoculated the nation with a sort of attenuated virus which protects it from contagion. I myself view with much suspicion these political vaccinations, and I fear that their effect will only be to hasten and spread the disease they are destined to cure. * * * * It is a grave mistake to imagine that by taming men you also tame the idea they represent.

◆ ◆ ◆

On the 1st of April the great M. Mihue, addressing his constituents at Kemiremont, said: "The presence of M. Millerand in the ministry * * * * has completely transformed the character of the conflicts between labor and capital. * * * * Great strikes have become purely revolutionary movements."

And yet we shall see a little further along how, according to the capitalists themselves, the Socialist (?) Millerand compromised the cause of Socialism and also incidentally to what degree he was "tamed."

It remained for the radicals, the "most advanced representatives of democracy," to strike the only note left unstruck against us. "Where does the money come from?" cried all the radical Socialist leaders in chorus. According to these gentlemen and their republican and clerical congeners, it is impossible to conduct a campaign without money, very much money—it is estimated that on an average the minimum expenses of a bourgeois candidate are 15,000 francs. To carry on a campaign all over France the P. O. F. must have an immense sum in its treasury. Now, as it is quite evident that an immense sum can not be contributed by the membership, the natural consequent inference is that the P. O. F. has impure sources of revenue.

The rascality of our adversaries, particularly the radicals, passes description. Their press worked overtime vomiting against us infamous and rascally lies. "We were in the pay of the clericals;" "we were only disguised nationalists," to only mention some of their most polite lies. The fact is the working class is rapidly losing faith in the radicals. The seats of these gentlemen trembled in the balance; something, anything, everything had to be done to preserve them.

II.

THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST UNITY.

For the first time during the campaign just closed only one revolutionary Socialist candidate was nominated to stand in each legislative district; for the first time the unity of all the revolutionary forces of France was affirmed on the electoral field. If in some districts the P. O. F. did not place a candidate, it was because some other revolutionary Socialist organization had already placed one there. So that no interloper might crawl in and create confusion, the revolutionary Socialist Unity National Committee published and posted its list of candidates and published and posted the following declaration, which each candicate was required to sign:

"Declaration of the National Committee of the Revolutionary Socialist Unity.

"Citizens—The Revolutionary Socialist Party of France declares that all its candidates are required to subscribe to the following:

"The Revolutionary Socialist Party of France—fraction of the organized international proletariat—pursues the emancipation of the working class upon the following basis:

"International understanding and action of the working class; economic and political organization of the proletariat into a class party for the conquest of the political power and the socialization of the means of production and exchange; that is to say, the transformation of capitalist society into a collectivist or communist society.

"Contrarywise to those who postpone to some indefinite period the advent of the new society, the Revolutionary Socialist Party affirms that the material or economic elements of this new society exist already to-day; that the human elements alone are lacking; that is to say, the action of a class-conscious and organized proletariat, and this action also is to-day possible.

"Party of revolution, and consequently of irreconciliable opposition to the bourgeois State, while fighting to force from the bourgeoisie any reform capable of benefiting the working class under the present trying conditions of the class-struggle, it will under no circumstances, by participating in the central governmental power, by voting the budget, or by alliances with bourgeois parties, furnish any of the means whereby may be prolonged the domination of the enemy, the capitalist class.

All the candidates of the Revolutionary Socialist Unity were backed by the P. O. F. on an equality with its own candidates. The speakers of the different parties constituting this unity visited indifferently the electoral or such another district, according to the necessities of the men in it.

In the face of and hounded by the threats of all the forces that make for the conservation of capitalism, the forces of revolutionary Socialism for the first time acted as a unit and gave the measure of their power.

(To be continued.)

SOURED BY STORM.

Milk Undergoes Agitation When Lightning is Playing About.

During serious electrical disturbances in the atmosphere it is well known that beer may go sour, and meat may frequently "turn." Considerable speculation has arisen as to the cause of this change. It has been suggested that an ozonized state of the air due to electric discharge has something to do with it, or that the formation of nitrous acid in the air is responsible for the change. It is, however, not probable that the atmosphere undergoes any chemical change sufficient to account for the extent to which certain foods "turn." Moreover, any important quantity of ozone or nitrous acid would be calculated to exert a preservative effect, as both are powerful antiseptics.

It may be urged, again, that the phenomenon is due to oxidation by means of ozone, but this can hardly be the case, in view of the large quantities of beer and milk that are soured in relation to the very small quantity of ozone which a thunderstorm produces. In the case of meat, at any rate, the "turning" can scarcely be attributed to the action of ozone or of oxygen. The change is probably due, not directly to chemical agencies, but purely to a disturbance of the electric equilibrium.

It is well known that an opposite electrical state is set up by induction, so that an electrical condition of the atmosphere induces a similar condition, though opposite in character, in the objects on earth. Persons near whom a flash of lightning passes frequently experience a severe shock by induction, though no lightning touches them; and in the celebrated experiment of Galvini, he showed that a skinned frog in the neighborhood of an electrical machine, although dead, exhibited convulsive movements every time that a spark was drawn from the conductor. In the case of milk "turning" or of beer "hardening" or of meat becoming tainted, it is probably, therefore, an instance of chemical convulsion or, it may be, of a stimulus given to bacteriological agencies set up by an opposite electric condition induced by the disturbed electrical state of the atmosphere. Although these changes are most marked during a thunderstorm, yet undoubtedly they occur at other times, though not to the same degree, when there is no apparent electric disturbance.

But even when the sky is clear the atmosphere may exhibit considerable electrical tension. The electroscope constantly shows that a conducting point elevated in the air is taking up a positive charge (as a rule) of electricity, the tension rising with the height of the point. This effort increases toward daybreak until it reaches a maximum, some hours after sunrise. It then diminishes until it is weakest, a few hours before sunset, when again it rises and attains a second maximum value some hours after sunset, the second minimum occurring before daybreak. There are, accordingly, constant changes of electrical tension going on, changes, however, which are more rapid and much more marked during a thunderstorm and which are quite powerful enough to exert an evil influence on certain articles of food or drink, susceptible to change, notably meat, milk and beer or cider.

There is no doubt that the unfavorable effects on the feeling of well-being experienced by many individuals, such as headache and oppression and nervous distress, on the advent of a thunderstorm, have a similar foundation and are due to the same electrical differences of potential, the effects passing away as the disturbed condition of the atmosphere, or the storm, subsides—The Lancet.

"Hell Roaring Jake" arrived in San Francisco yesterday. A tug met the transport out at sea, and then "Jake" learned that he had been "punished" by being placed on the retired list with a splendid pension for life. Meanwhile, Harry Tracy, the criminal, with a price on his head, is making his way to the Rocky Mountains, dependent on his rifle for a square meal.

Mitchell still keeps up his bombastic talk to hoodwink the pure and simple dupes who are face to face with bayonets and Gatling guns. This president, who alternately provokes disobedience to injunctions and then decries "lawlessness," is just as much a part of the capitalist system as is the uniformed forces against which he lashed his deluded victims.

International Competition

Broad Outlines of Its Historic Development, Preliminary to the Consideration of Its Present State and Future Possibilities.

It is but little over a century since modern capitalism was born in England. It emerged from a bobbin moved by other than muscular power. From the first it was a stout infant, ever crying for more. Mother State saw it, fell in love with it, adopted it, and nursed it at no small expense. For its protection armies were raised, navies were built, battles were fought and debts were incurred, the like of which had not yet been seen or dreamt of. Science and invention were made its private servants; the rustic population, regardless of age or sex, was driven into its factory prisons; the nobility itself did it homage, and the proud government founded by William the Conqueror was transformed into a mercantile agency for the opening of foreign markets and the sale abroad of the ever increasing surplus values created by the wage-slaves of the little villein-blooded but good-faced wonder. "Economic science" discovered its immortality; the clergy proclaimed its divinity, and both prostrated themselves before it as the Magi of old before the Infant God. Not a social revolution merely, but a new faith.

◆ ◆ ◆

It was, of course, intended that the child should remain an English deity, and no effort was spared to prevent it from losing its nationality. The marvelous products of its labor-skinning machinery could indeed be seen and touched and bought by any one in the world able to pay for it, but the machinery itself was kept a profound secret. No artisan acquainted with it was permitted to migrate beyond the confines of Old England. Such as he were watched in their every motion, and woe to him who might have been caught in the suspicious company of a foreign traveler. Yet, all in vain, as it turned out. One day, in this country—Pawtucket was the spot—a machinist, whose skill of hand equalled the simplicity of his mind, reproduced without a model, for the benefit of a cunning Yankee named Slater, the whole series of Arkwright machines.

◆ ◆ ◆

Then also came Watt, and his steam engine. The time was ripe for discovery and invention, and while secrecy in such matters was now impossible, it had actually become superfluous, since British capitalism, though still in its infancy, was already strong enough to grab and hold every new product of the human brain. Even Whitney's cotton gin, though beneficial to our Southern slave-holders, by solving the problem of cotton cultivation on an extensive scale, chiefly served to develop the cotton industry of Great Britain, and to establish her commercial supremacy on the world's markets. So certain was she of the superior strength and absolute security of her economic position, that in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna, held to settle the affairs of Europe after the fall of Napoleon, she did not think for a moment of demanding from the Powers the adoption of a tariff policy favorable to her manufactures, although she could then have imposed any concessions that she might have deemed calculated to promote her foreign commerce, or to prevent the development of competing industries on the Continent. France—the only continental country whose burgeoisie, enfranchised by her great middle-class revolution, had made any marked progress in the institution of modern capitalism—lay prostrate at the feet of her combined enemies, who had just turned her over to the tender mercies of her ancient royal family and imbecile nobility, neither of which had learned or forgotten anything. Germany, strong in artisans of the mediaeval epoch, was only a dust of feudal states, without the necessary cohesion for great capitalistic enterprise. Austria was a loose political aggregation of different races and nationalities, capable at times of military display, but impotent for economic action. Italy was "a mere geographical expression." Spain had long ceased to count among the nations, and Russia was plunged in Oriental barbarism.

◆ ◆ ◆

Not in the European sky, but on the other side of the Atlantic, could England descry a black spot on her economic horizon. Though it was as yet a very small one, she had for the second time sent in that direction a fleet of tall-masted men-of-war, but with little success. When the fleet returned the objectionable spot had not been brushed away from the firmament. On the contrary, it had grown bigger and blacker. The middle class of the United States, entrenched behind a high tariff wall, had not only given birth to a little national capitalism of its own, but fought victoriously in the defence of its cherished and promising offspring.

◆ ◆ ◆

The diplomatic negligence of England at the Vienna Congress, and her military failure at New Orleans, cost her immensely. True, her capitalism grew fat, feeding on the flesh of its own working people and gnawing the bones of conquered races in all parts of the world. But it was no longer the only deity of its kind. Every country raised a tariff wall, and in its shade went on "manufacturing manufacturers." So that in 1846, when she offered Free Trade to the world in the name of industrial progress, international brotherhood and universal peace, she was laughed at "homerialclly." France had turned out her Bourbon monarch and seated on his throne the "King of the Bourgeois." Under the rule of this puppet she was forging ahead handsomely. Indefatigable labor of all ages, working from fourteen to sixteen consecutive hours for forty cents, and less, was piling up wealth at a tremendous rate. Germany, hampered as she was by the political division of her soil into petty principalities and small kingdoms, had nevertheless made a notable beginning in the modern system of factory production. In 1846 there were in the Kingdom of Prussia 79,000 factories, employing 500,000 persons, nearly half of whom were occupied in establishments numbering each fifty workers or more. Of course, the old system was still largely predominant; for there were in that year 1,470,000 artisans working on their own account, and 457,000 master mechanics employing 384,000 mechanics and apprentices. Even in Austria there were districts noted for the kind of "prosperity" with which the American worker himself is getting more and more acquainted.

Observe that at that time the center of inventive activity was passing from England to the United States. Not that the mechanical ingenuity of the British brain showed a declining tendency, for it was, on the contrary, more productive of improvements and new devices, than it had ever been; but that the American, in the special conditions of this vast country, was stimulated to an unequalled degree by the necessity of solving problems which did not present themselves with the same imperiousness in any other part of the world. In many lines of production, numbers of labor-saving machines and processes were used here, that did not exist in England and the very existence of which was unknown to the most inquisitive Briton. The young capitalism of the United States—supplied by nature with inexhaustible sources of wealth, rolling in agricultural plenty, commanding engineering of the most efficient type, practically free from national taxation, and inferior to its British cousin in one respect only, namely, the smaller proportion of its wage-working population and the easy transformation of its proletarians into small property holders—was therefore the only one apparently able to then boldly accept, in part at least if not in full, the free trade invitation or challenge of England. And this it did, to some extent and in a tenative way, by adopting the famous Walker "tariff for revenue only;" whereupon, regardless of the sacrifice, the British free traders gave their theory of "international capitalist brotherhood" its practical meaning by deluging the American markets with a flood of manufactures at sufficiently low prices to drown the American "infant;"—a most injudicious performance, to be sure, seeing that not only the United States promptly resumed its former attitude, but that every European nation, logically inferring for itself, persisted in the protection of its own infant from the commercial whip of grand-mother England, and added a course of stones to its tariff wall.

It may well be imagined that under this general protective tariff policy, international competition in manufactures was reduced to a minimum. Every national capitalism bought of the others such products only as it could not, for some reason, obtain from the labor of its own wage workers, applied to the natural resources of its own country, or to materials imported from other climes, chiefly through the agency of England. If perchance there was a surplus of domestic products over and above the domestic demand, free trade England was also resorted to for its shipment and sale on the distant markets of half-civilized countries. Thus did her foreign commerce steadily expand with the growth of those very capitalisms that she would have so gladly choked to death had they been simple enough to throw themselves in her free trade embrace. This commerce, upon the whole, was highly profitable, besides keeping her ships afloat and affording golden opportunities of extending her colonial domain. She bought cheap and sold dear, in strict accordance with the scientific formula of her "classical" economists. As to the traders who dealt with her and who were consequently supposed to sell cheap and buy dear, they, also, managed in some way to be quite prosperous. There is here an apparent contradiction; yet that it is so unto this day no one can deny; but the Socialists alone explain this capitalistic phenomenon:—Under free trade as under protection the prosperity of the labor skinner comes from the skin of the laborer.

But while international competition was not in fact and could not have been in reason an early feature of the nascent capitalisms of the various countries, domestic competition, with all its attendant crises, disasters and social evils, was of necessity their starting point. From domestic competition to domestic concentration was their natural line of march to international competition, through which at last they must proceed to international amalgamation. In order to follow this logical line, any capitalism, however, must first have ample room for domestic expansion, in default of which it is fated to perish on the way. Again, the first condition of domestic expansion in a country sufficiently large to permit of any capitalism at all, is the political homogenity of its parts. And in this we find the true cause of the great wars that marked the third quarter of the Nineteenth Century as one of the most important epochs in the history of the world. They were not wars of conquest; they were wars of nationalities, that is, having in view the consolidation, into one political aggregate, of peoples tracing their origin through several centuries to the same ancestral root, speaking the same language, having substantially the same aspirations, but whose political separation was still a remnant of feudal conditions. Such were the wars that resulted in the foundation of the modern German Empire and in the consolidation of Italy under the royal crown of the House of Savoy. From that moment Germany, in particular, rapidly became a capitalist star of the first magnitude, threatening England on the world's markets, while the United States, with still greater economic power, is threating both.

The above prefatory remarks were deemed necessary to the perfect understanding of what is to follow. In our next article we shall consider the present conditions of the impending turmoil and the part which the American working class is expected to act in this world-wide conflict between the organized forces of antagonistic capitalisms for supreme domain over Nature and Man.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

AN EXCELLENT NEW BOOK.

The Arm and Hammer Series gotten out by the New York Labor News Company has been enriched by the publication of various contemporary documents, of the great proletarian uprising, comments on them by Frederick Engels and a preface by Lucien Sanial. The name, "The Paris Commune," is not exact in that the volume is not a history of the Commune, nor is it an attempt to trace the causes or the results of the Commune. But its value is not the less great, because it gives in small compass a strong light upon events, and of far greater expository worth than any similar volume dealing with this subject.

The title page says that the volume includes:—"The First Manifesto of the International on the Franco-Prussian War," "The Second Manifesto of the International on the Franco-Prussian War," "The Civil War in France, by Carl Marx, with introduction by Frederick Engels," preface and notes to the American edition by Lucien Sanial."

Marx displays in his work a directness and a force that are equalled by no other writer of this century. His place as an economist is secure. He is so supreme in this respect, and has received such a generous measure of support or opposition that his readers are prone to overlook the fact that he is also supreme in historical comment. Two little volumes by him, "The Secret Diplomatic of the 18th Century," and "The Life of Lord Palmeston" are more worth than the bulky tomes that go to make up the reputation as a historian of many English writers. "The Eastern Question" displays the same deep research, the same rapid certitude in estimating men and events, the same aptness and exactness of wording, and the same many-sided knowledge that "Capital" does. "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" is a masterpiece, a work of genius. These volumes have been overlooked by many, but one who would know Marx must know them. They show that he had in him the ability to become a great diplomat and statesman, and that on ground he did not claim for for his own he need fear to meet no enemy, no matter how well informed or mighty that enemy might be.

The three papers by him in the book under consideration deserve notice for several reasons. There is in English no good statement on the Commune, outside of the translation of Lissagaray's great work. It is a matter of personal knowledge to the present reviewer that the average reader finds it difficult to read this translation. The fervor and the redundancy of the original become incoherent and misty in the English translation. The spirit of the book, the swing of it, and the style of it are such that an English reader is soon at sea. All its claims to greatness can be granted, but still the fact remains that it is not suited to a wide circulation and the history of the Commune is a thing with which every workingman should be thoroughly acquainted. Even the aim that Lissagaray had in mind unfits the book for wide English circulation. He wrote as a Frenchman to Frenchmen, and takes for granted many things that only a resident of a country can know. The average man has not an encyclopedic knowledge, nor has he access to reference books. For this reason, also, he will fail to comprehend thoroughly the drift of the author's remarks.

But with the little volume now published by the Labor News Company well digested, with the two admirable prefaces thoroughly studied, any man becomes more fitted to read Lissagaray, or even the innumerable so-called histories by bourgeois writers or defamers who have touched on the subject. From the latter it is possible to obtain a chronological understanding of the events, but "The Paris Commune" must be taken for an explanation of those events.

The value of a study of the history of the Paris Commune lies in its teaching a double lesson; first, that a revolutionary movement must be clear and definite; second, that the working class can trust none but itself. There are with these two leading features a number of lessons which are not so palatable. They include the weakness that the Commune displayed toward real and outspoken enemies; the blunders that the communards were guilty of in conducting their own affairs; the opportunity they gave the enemy for acts of reprisal.

But, the overwhelming lesson lies in the fact that the middle class, the agrarian population, and the pretended friends of freedom are not to be trusted. If this lesson sears itself into the minds of the working class the Paris Commune was one of the most brilliant successes that labor has yet achieved. If it does not, then there is danger of a repitition of the scenes enacted in Paris in 1871.

The wider circulation of this new book, the forcing of it into every public library of the land, and the thorough reading and digesting of it are duties that face the Socialists of this country. It is at once a weapon and a repository of facts. From the opening words to the end it is crammed with matter for agression, and should receive the attention that it deserves.

The make-up of the book is excellent. It is in all ways the finest work that the Labor News Company has yet gotten out, and, price considered, no firm, either in the United States or England, can compete with it. Furthermore, because of its price and its subject, there should be no hesitation in pushing it out, and in obtaining a wide circulation for it. It forms, together with the cheap and excellent edition of "Value, Price and Profit," also gotten out by the Labor News Company, the best introduction obtainable to a thorough study of Marx. He is the one writer of the Nineteenth Century that can be depended upon at all times, and he is worthy of study.

The price of the book is only fifty cents, and it is bound in cloth in such style that it is worthy of an honored place in any library.

ST. LOUIS MEETINGS.

Great Activity in the Interest of the S. L. P.—Section Increasing.

[Special to the DAILY PEOPLE.]

Considerable activity has been displayed lately by the members of Section St. Louis. Since our convention, at which a full ticket was nominated, there has been plenty of work for all hands. Over 1500 signatures are required by the authorities—to be furnished before political parties, who are not officially recognized as such, can get a place on the ballot.

This necessitated great hustling among the comrades, and Sundays and week nights found many of our members "up and doing," in the way common to all revolutionary movements, with one object in view, and a clear comprehension of the tactics to be employed in obtaining it.

St. Louis may be called the "Freaks' Paradise." I doubt very much if any other city in the United States will be able to boast of so many tickets in the field. "Morrison's Pills of Reform," in the shape of direct legislation, warranted to cure all ills by giving the working class more work, will be dished out by two of the capitalist parties, under the names of the Allied Third, and Public Ownership parties, respectively; while the Republican and Democratic parties each have their tickets, representing capitalist interests of different magnitude, each believing the right to rob the working class is an exclusive privilege of the capitalist, and is greatly enhanced by gaining the political power.

Here also, in all its freakishness, we are blessed with the "kang" movement. In this state, and at the present time, they sail under the name of "Socialist Party," but so hard have they been at work "boring from within," and so much have they modified the principles of Socialism, that one can not distinguish between the "pure and simple" and the "kang" socialist with a microscope.

There is here also the "Public Fund and Welfare Association." To explain what this is, I must inform you that a capitalist died here and left all the property he had in the world—that is, he took none with him—and his son, J. E. Howe, became heir to $17,000. James said: "This money has been stolen from the workers. I will do my best to restore it to them."

James is not a "kang," for if he was he would not reason that way. So in order to restore this $17,000 he called upon the public to elect a board of directors, whose duty it would be to as nearly as possible return this money to the working class.

This board was largely elected by the unions (pure and simple) of this city, and the "kangs" got complete control of the fund, and the way in which they set about in restoring it to the working class would make a horse laugh.

They, in some way or another, got the use of a church from one of the trust companies (and that without having to pay rent); and then they re-rented it to some missionary society, who hold meeting there every night, and are doing noble work in bring souls to Christ. "Blessed are the poor in spirit," we read on the walls, and in their sermons they invariably show how the "Son of Man" had no place to lay his head, and tell us how thankful the American workingman ought to be to think that in one respect at least they are like "Jesus."

But Sunday night the "kangs" reserve the hall for their own use. Talk about a circus! One can get a quarter's worth of fun without a "razor or a gun," or the quarter either, there. Last Sunday they (the kangs) had a brand-new freak from Ohio, to address the Sunday meetings. The board reasoned that since this $17,000 was robbed from the workers, that the best way to restore it would be, and is, to spend it in educating the masses in the means to be employed in getting the full product of their labor. Of course, no sane man would find fault with this, but this is how they go about doing it.

As I mentioned the freak from Ohio, I will give a short outline of his speech, as it a fair representation of the education which the "kangs" believe will enable the workers to get that of which they are robbed. He started out to eulogize Mayor Jones of Toledo. There was no capitalist class to be fought and overthrown. There were no bogus political movements pretending to be in the interest of "all the people" to be wiped out of existence. There were no labor fakirs causing the working class to scab on one another in the interest of the capitalist class; or if those things did exist, he did not think them of sufficient importance to warrant attention. There was one thing, and one only, that the people should know, and that was this—that in the State of Ohio there was one man whom the people should follow wherever he leadeth, because that man believed in the Golden Rule. And that man was Mayor Jones, of Toledo, O.

But it happened an S. L. P. man was present, and when the gentleman from Ohio got through, the S. L. P. man took the platform and showed Mr. Jones up to those present in his true colors; also showing that the way in which Mr. Jones gets his wealth differs in nothing from the way in which Morgan or Rockefeller get their wealth—namely, by robbing the working class.

Now, against all this Section St. Louis, S. L. P., stands out alone, been struck at by all these freak movements, and returning blow for blow with interest. The clear-cut, uncompromising tactics of the S. L. P. is beginning to be understood here, and after years ofwork, the future is becoming bright. Our membership is increasing, and old members of the section say that Section St. Louis never was as clear or organized on as sound a footing as she is today.

We have open air meetings in South St. Louis every Tuesday, and the working class are taking quite an interest, as is made manifest by increased attention and the increased size of the meetings, and when our work is done and our ticket filed, we intend to hold at least three out-door meetings each week until November 4.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE SECTION
ST. LOUIS S. L. P.
July, 1902.

FOOLING THE WORKERS.

MINNEAPOLIS "SOCIALISTS" AND "KANGS" NOBLY WAGE THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Held Meetings Booming Politics Without Mentioning Politics Meant—Contradictory Speeches Made to Befuddle the Workers—Chase's Definition of Socialism.

[Special to the DAILY PEOPLE.]

Minneapolis, Minn., July 31.—The Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," Party and the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class are joining hands just now here in Minneapolis, and are "nobly waging the class struggle." How nobly the struggle is waged to befuddle the minds of the working class may be judged from what follows:

There is a great tide of Socialist sentiment arising, and to counteract it they—the above mentioned—must necessarily proceed along Socialistic lines. The capitalists fear the revolutionary attack of the Socialist Labor Party, and the fakirs are doubly frightened at the thought of the class conscious economic organization, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The fakirs know that, as traitors to labor, they would be kicked out of the unions at once, and the former feel the entire capitalist system shaking under them. Hence the capitalist class is always on the lookout, and uses every strategic means to blind the working class. Failing in one scheme they will at once try another.

Now to the farce that was given in the name of labor Tuesday, July 22, at the Bijou Opera House, and styled "Entertainment under the Auspices of Minneapolis Trade and Labor Council." It is great in variety and a gem of the inconsistency for which both the pure and simple union and the Social Democratic Party is famous. The addresses of the evening were delivered by representatives of the great trio of working class dupers, the pulpiteer, the political lieutenant and the labor fakir, amply seconded by the capitalist clown, the well-known W. J. Nolan, who for years has followed the Republican and Democratic politicians with his bubble of wind.

The first speaker was the Rev. Father Daniher, of St. Stephen's Church, who took the place on the programme originally assigned to Labor Commissioner O'Donnell, who is a wiel-known Minneapolis labor fakir. According to the Minneapolis "Union" of Friday, the Rev. "filled the place well" (which we take for granted), "and delivered himself of a very interesting address," which we do not take for granted, as we heard it and know better; in fact, he dished out to the workers very much the same rot which has been served over the political counter for years. Among other pearls of wisdom was this: "This is a wonderful age, and one of the most remarkable things of the age is the progress which is being made in regard to a proper understanding of what may be termed the rights of man. This is the result of the discovery of a little truth some centuries ago—the truth that men are men." For years the pulpiteers and their associates have gone into hysterics over their misinterpretation of Darwin, namely, that "men are monkeys," but now that is all refuted by the new and original discovery that "men are men." Now let us see what "great truths" he had to tell of MEN. Though men are men, yet the father apparently recognized two kinds of "men;" i. e., workingmen and millionaires. He himself belonged to the former class. "Millionaires," he said, "are not necessarily bad; they are part of this country and this government, and so is every workingman who is toiling for a home." Furthermore, we are all kings, with no one to lord it over us. Now, workingmen, on the other hand, are often very bad, for they drink, and the demon in the glass of whisky was held forth as the cause of all our misery. Then we were told to save our money, get a home, prop up the free and wonderful institutions of this country, use our ballot, be careful in the selection of men for our legislative offices, and the labor question would be solved; but not at once, but necessarily by slow and easy steps. He then told how much American workingmen had to be thankful for that lived in an advanced country like ours, and he contrasted our conditions with those of the workers in Europe, where women have to carry heavy burdens and live lives of drudgery. After a warning to the workers to be careful in the making of the laws, which we in this country do for ourselves, he made his exit.

Then, after something of the lighter strain, the scene again shifts, and before us stands the speaker of the evening, "Hon." John C. Chase, "Labor Mayor of Haverhill, Mass." Chase apparently had his speech ready, for it did not fit his colleague, the preacher's, who might almost have taken part of it as an offhand roast, as when Chase condemned our institutions and pictured the conditions of the working class. Chase showed the horrors of the New York slum district, the debauchery of the capitalist class, and so on, in the usual Kangaroo style, until he got the audience to a high pitch. He was then revolutionary for a few minutes; he juggled with the class struggle, he showed that the workers are dispossessed, that there is a struggle between two forces—one is the workers who have to sell their labor power, the other the capitalists who rob the workers of all they produce excepting a wage amounting to, including high salaried officers, on an average $1.15 a day. In the next breath Chase became anarchistic in its fullest sense. He said that the trust owners are robbers, and he then proceeded to compare them with Jesse James, but he declared that he had a great deal more respect for Jesse James—he had more nerve. Who but an anarchist, or muddleheaded individualist could make such a comparison? True enough, the capitalist class has by the scientific Socialist been convicted of being a robber class; but from the standpoint of recognized ethics they differ greatly from the highwayman, inasmuch as theirs is legalized robbery, sanctioned by the laws of the land. But if capitalism is equal to high-handed robbery, Chase stands convicted of either being a fakir or a simpleton. The Trades and Labor Council, under whose auspices Chase was speaking, is based upon the theory, and has resolved time and again, that labor and capital are brothers, and on the stage on which Chase stood were signs advertising the joint convention of employers and employees to be held at the Exposition Building in this city September 22 to 26.

Chase proves his fakir breed by this nice piece of word juggling: "I am not here to bring politics into the unions, but to bring the unions into politics." Great are the Social Democrats for new versions of old tales! It does not take a spellbinder like Chase to give that information, because we are too well aware that the unions were brought by the labor lieutenants into politics years ago, and are at it yet. Thus the unions will continue to witness, not only at this meeting, but, moreover, at that of its auxiliary, the great employers' and employes' convention in September, where capital and labor are again to join hands, and from which, according to the Minneapolis "Union," great results are expected; of course, in the shape of good political jobs for the fakirs after election.

Now, to prove that the "unions must go into politics" Chase said that the unions alone are futile, because no matter how high they raise their wages, even to the amount of $25 a minute, yet as long as the capitalist owned the products they would simply raise the price thereof in the same degree and make a proportionate amount of profit. So far so good. If Mr. Chase had known enough to leave good enough alone, at least the credulous might have believed him; but some fifteen or twenty minutes later, after he had labored on and, to the delight of the audience, elected himself "Labor Mayor" of Haverhill two terms in succession, he, of course, had to show what he had done for labor during that never to be forgotten time for Haverhill. The great and only thing, it seems, of any importance that had happened was that a shoe manufacturer was mad even to distraction because he had been obliged to pay 10 per cent more for the making of shoes, for which he blamed the Mayor. Now, it amounts to this: Either had said manufacturer never heard Chase make his anti-union speech, and benefited thereby, or else "the Labor Mayor" of that night, who sometimes, we understand, is a Socialist Mayor, was in great trouble to straddle both unionism and Kangarooism. He knew, of course, that both parties were about equally represented in the audience, hence he had to talk to suit both, and that necessitated that he forgot the one side when he talked to the other, and as both are about equally muddle-headed, he managed to get through without being hissed from the stage, and it remains only for the S. L. P. men to go away full of disgust and contempt for such labor fakirs.

During this wonderful labor meeting there was a great deal said about the political action that labor must go into; but what the political action was to be seecmd a profound secret. The programme mentioned no party, the priest none, their poets none, the chairman none, Chase was simply the Labor Mayor, and he had labored through about an hour's speech, and we commenced to despair of ever finding out his politics, when finally he very tragically pronounced the word Socialism. That the audience had commenced to despair also of learning his politics, and was happy when it finally came out, was shown by the joy with which they received the word when it did come. But a damper was put on their enthusiasm at once, for they were coolly told that there was nothing in a name. Therefore they ought not to be afraid of the name, which none indeed seemed to be. "The name Socialism," Chase said, "in itself means nothing; if it stands for something good, that will be as good under that name as any other; if it is bad, it will be buried." Then followed his definition of Socialism. Mark it, all ye who say there is no difference between the S. L. P. and S. D. P.! Think it over! Have you ever heard such a definition from a Socialist Labor Party platform? Here it is: "Socialism simply means to be social; we all like to come together and be social over a glass of beer and the like, and the fact that ism is added to social makes no difference."

At this juncture a light went up for the writer. We have often wondered why they had adopted the "hand with the schooner" for their emblem, but now we know, according to the above definition, it is the only logical emblem they could have. Chase finished by saying that when we all become social we will have the brotherhood of man.

The last speaker was M. W. Rogers, president of the Trades and Labor Council, who made a very spirited attack on the English Dictionary, out of which he was determined we should strike the word "greed," and substiute the word "justice," and the nagain we would have the brotherhood of man.

Now ,a meeting like this no doubt has the effect for which it is intended, namely, to confuse the working class so that they will not know where they belong, or what they are after, for a time at least.

This newly made federation of Kangaroos and labor fakirs we expect to spring up with perfect mushroom growth until they, like all similar movements in the past, fall to pieces fighting over the spoils. With the recent political scandals in our municipality in view, with San Francisco and Haverhill in the lead, with Chicago and other cities falling in line, there is no doubt that the alias Socialists have joined with the fakirs for the purpose of electing a "Labor Mayor." In the meantime the S. L. P. is doing its sturdy work of agitating, educating and organizing the working class, and when the mushroom has spent its vitality the honest and sincere members of the working class will at last learn class consciousness and class solidarity. Once thoroughly organized under the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, such farces as that of Tuesday last will be past history forever and evermore.

C. A. J.

* * *

The anti-imperialists have just issued an open letter to the President in which they demand investigation into the actions of the army in the Philippines. It is probable that little or no notice will be taken of the letter, or that its advice will be followed in any particular. They point out several things that show the atrocities committed, and that indicate the savageness of "civilized warfare under the most humane conditions." The work of the anti-imperialists is a waste of time and effort. It may amuse those engaged in it, and may cause a variation of the New York "Sun's" usual paroxism of denunciation, and thereby vary the amusement and joy of that paper's editorial page, but that is the beginning and end of what it can and will do. It seems a little contradictory, too, to see Mr. Carl Schurtz, "revolutionist," and later upholder of "our young Kaiser," opposing military despotism, oppression and cruelty on the part of the American army in the Philippines, and by his actions and words condoning the organized and rampant cruelty of the German military system as it turns on his own countrymen. His desire to lighten the Filipinos' burden does not pull well with his disregard for the burden carried by the German.

* * *

Sweden is complaining of hard times. So is Germany. In the latter country consolidation is being tried as a remedy. Will Sweden follow suit?

GOERKE'S LIVELY AGITATION

Ohio Organizer Stirs Up Mayors, Middle Class Manufacturers, and the Working Class, With Good Results.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE.)

Cleveland, O., July 30.—The Ohio State Executive Committee has engaged Comrade John D. Goerke to tour the state of Ohio, as most all the readers of the PEOPLE know. This committee appreciates the efforts put forth by Comrade Goerke and wishes to publish a few extracts from his letters, bearing on his three weeks' tour, as they, no doubt, will prove interesting to the members at large, especially to the Ohio Comrades. Here are the extracts referred to:

"On arriving in Akron, the first subject was the procuring of a permit to speak on the public streets. I, of course, expressed my unwillingness to beg leave to exercise my right of free speech, and decided to speak without permission. A city ordinance existed to that effect and it was rigidly enforced. Just a week previous a Prohibitionist and also a member of the Salvation Army had been arrested, not for speaking WITHOUT a permit, but for speaking at a corner not stipulated by the permit. I took all these and other arguments into consideration and reasoned as follows: Section Akron is weak, having no definite instructions from State Committee; if I asked for permit, there was no danger of being refused; did I, however, speak without permit there was sure danger of being arrested. I was willing to risk that, etc. But hereafter that occurence and what was to follow, there would be no agitation here. The arrest and publicity to follow would be agitation in its way, but Section Akron gently urged the obtaining of a permit.

"I applied this knowledge of affairs to my thinker, and my thinker advised me to get a permit for this time and ask for definite instructions from your committee as to the future. I therefore ask you to discuss this in the following order: first, it is submitting to capitalist politicians, good will, as to whether the S. L. P. shall state its grievance in public; second, it is establishing a precedent, and third, shall we, can we spend our funds in fighting capitalist police courts and incidentally have the organizer run himself tight with trials pending, in which case he could neither come home nor go ahead. I may state that one way out of it is this: If an ordinance in any place exists, ask for the permit, upon refusal of permit, fight the case. I applied at the Mayor's office: "Mayor not in." His clerk said he would be absent till 9 a. m., next day. "But, my good man, I must speak to-night, how about it?" A shrug of shoulders with "Go to Chief of Police" was the answer. Chief of Police not in, will be back in an hour. The hour passed, the chief came back, but had no authority to grant permit. I was referred back to the Mayor who might be found in a business office in a certain block. The block was there, the office was there, but not the Mayor. A card was there pinned to the door telling the possible caller that the Mayor was at his home, but his home was so far out that the local telephone company ran out of wire before it got that far. I ran out of patience and decided to run the risk to be run in.

"At 7:30 p. m., two Comrades, Sarrity and Shane, appeared, a consultation resulted and we decided to go to the Mayor's house, and, sure as you live, the Mayor was there and had a pair of overalls on, explaining that he had been doing some necessary chores around the house. We had to wait until he carried baby upstairs to bed. Mrs. Mayor carried baby bottle, dropped it out of stairs window and came damn near hitting Comrade Shane on the head with it.

But we were rewarded with a liberal reception.

"The Mayor is a Republican, but very Democratic and obliging in demeanor. He wrote out a permit covering any available corner in town for a period of two weeks. Akron is a fine field for work and MUST be looked after, especially by your committee.

"I give here a synopsis of the meetings held: Out door meetings wehe held every night as follows: Monday, corner of Main and Market streets, had to talk 10 or 15 minutes before I could get an audience, as the hour was late. During climax of speech it numbered between 75 to 100. Arguments well received, until pure and simpledom was attacked, which brought out a few objections during the meeting and a few questions after it. Answered them to the full satisfaction of the majority.

"Tuesday held a meeting at Barberton; Comrade Simon of Akron came with me in the afternoon to arrange for meeting. It was insisted I go and see the Mayor about permit. I am a little new in the work and as before stated, without definite instructions. I reluctantly acquiesced. Mayor, a typical capitalist of the snobbish and brutal mold.

"I stated my mission and the following dialogue ensued: Mayor: "What kind of a speech do you want to make?" "A political one." "What kind of a political party do you represent?" "I am an organizer of the Socialist Labor Party and I intend to disseminate the principles of Socialism." "You fellows ought not be allowed to talk at all in this country." "That has nothing to do with my mission. It is not for you to determine that. All I want to know is if I must have permit, according to local ordinance, if so I want it, if not I have no further doings with you." "You came here to raise disturbance, like all of your people between the workingmen and their employers, you came here to create discontent." "That discontent, and the trouble between wageworkers and capitalists exists without me or the S. L. P. I only want to show the workingmen of Barberton the only way out of the conflict. I want to show them the right use of the ballot." "The workingmen of this town know how to use it without your interference." I doubt it, and in order to get clear on the subject I am going to have a heart to heart talk with them to-night." "Say, what is your business, what do you do for a living?" "I work for a living, but that is neither here nor there. Answer me this question, if you please, have you an ordinance in this city regulating street meetings?" "Well, I really do not know, I have not yet studied our rules and regulations, but you can find out from the Marshall." "I am not going to bother the Marshall as long as he does not bother me, but I want to state that I will hold a meeting in the business centre of this town, come and learn something about Socialism." A sneer was the answer and I went forth to hold my meeting. At first I thought the Mayor was right when he said the wage slaves were satisfied in this town, but I kept on until I had about 75 men around me. My remarks were well received, and I got a few signatures. A few ex-populists came to shake hands with me and to express approval, but I was tired out, and did not feel it worth while to pull their kangaroolsh notions to pieces. They will not fight you, neither will they agree with you on what they call minor points.

"Thursday's meeting was held in East Akron, where pottery workers live. Crowd large. But for me it was an off day. My flow of thoughts and language was of a party consistency, labored and clumsy. Here and there I received a ripple of approval. Got mad at the audience, and began to give them hell for being stupid, where in fact it was my fault. Sold quite a few pamphlets, got some signatures and went home. Friday and Saturday I held meetings over town again. Felt good and meetings, I think, were good ones. Wednesday and Friday captured Salvation Army meetings after they got through and captured their crowd, together with that of two street fakirs. Held them all, about 300.

"Through all the meetings during the week I announced that on this night I would present a clincher to all my arguments, by presenting a weeks' financial account of an American workingman's family. It took like wild fire." (Comrades who have heard Goerke's remarks on this subject know it to be a good clincher with a good deal of sarcasm.)

"But the fire got very hot for about three men in the audience: One, an elderly middle-class brick manufacturer, another a pure and simpler of the "Warner Works," and the third an office-holding politician. Number one made a break for the stand to pull me off, Comrades and sympathizers pulled him away, and audience insisted on order and procedure of address. Number two said I was a liar when I said American workingmen don't earn more than $10 a week on an average.

"Told him that the audience agreed with me in the beginning of my speech and they agreed now, (Applause). He insisted that they were not Americans or they would agree with him. I put the proposition to a vote. "All of you that are Aemricans will please say "Aye?" "A TREMENDOUS response. "No, if any,"—Not a voice. Number three wanted to know who pays me. The way I answered this question suited the audience. (Shouts: "Ask him who pay him?" "He has a governmental job." "He is connected with the Sheriff's office to keep us down"). Number one began to howl again: "You ought to be hung; come on fellows, get a rope. We will let no one come here to Akron and tell us that we are down to the Chinese collie level. No one responded to this invitation of a 'lynching bee.' I answered him in a style that showed him who the murderers and the assassins were, and pointed out the anarchists in society. I made an appeal to the audience, inviting them to investigate the figures on my slip of paper, and asked for fair play with that lawless character in a physical encounter. 'Give me a fair chance to exercise my muscle with that man in an alley and we will see who will be the first to be hanged.' (Great Applause) Sold considerable literature and got a few signatures. (The hour being late the men were anxious to get home.)

"At all meetings I announced the meeting for Sunday afternoon in the hall. Will try to make members, if any, to come. It is a very hot day and do not expect many. I hope it will prove a success. I want to say that I have done the best I could to arouse interest. The result of to-day's meeting might be considered a crystalization of my efforts. If it proves a failure you may draw your conclusion in your own way. For my part, if it does pan out a fizzle, I will not lose faith in my class: it will act, if not today, then some other day. The future is ours.

"Comrades and friends, this is only the report of one weeks' work, and the first week Comrade Goerke has been out organizing. Since then he has organized a Section in Somerdale with twelve members and sold a considerable amount of literature.

"If any Comrades or sympathizers read this and feel inclined to contribute to the State Campaign Fund to keep Comrade Goerke in the State for three or four months, send to the undersigned. On behalf of the Ohio State Executive Committee.

James Matthews, Secretary.
P. O. Box 95, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

An American naval officer has, it is said, invented a new process for hardening steel plates in a manner that makes them impregamble to any cannon now extant. Armor, heretofore considered the thing, will soon swell the junk pile. Krupp, the great German iron master, who for many years has had a practical monopoly in the manufacture of implements of destruction, will now be retired to private life, or be compelled to turn his energies in other directions.

* * *

A few days ago of J. Pierpont Morgan purchased the London palace of an impoverished Duchess, and here he will spend part of his time. Among the impecunious nobles of England Mr. Morgan will find material for use in his business, just as did Northern capitalists with the mendicant brigadiers of the South.

SOCIALIST - LABOR - PARTY - DAY!

For Western Pennsylvania, East Ohio and Nearby New York.

AT CONNEAUT LAKE, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., S. L. P.............................

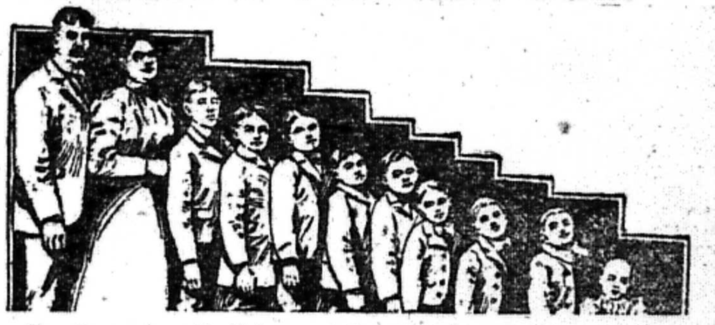
SPECIAL TRAIN WILL RUN VIA THE PITTSBURG AND LAKE ERIE R. R. AS FOYYOWS (CENTRAL TIME):

McKeesport, 7.20 a. m., fare $1.75
Braddock, 7.30 a. m., fare $1.75
Raukin, 7.32 a. m., fare $1.75
Homestead, 7.37 a. m., fare $1.75
Pittsburg, 7.45 a. m., fare $1.50
McKees Rocks 7.50 a. m., fare $1.50
Coraopolis, 8.00 a. m., fare $1.50
Monaca, 8.15 a. m., fare $1.25
Beaver Falls, 8.30 a. m., fare $1.25

SPECIAL RATE FROM ERIE $1.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP; TICKETS GOOD ON ANY REGULAR TRAIN. CHILDREN BETWEEN 5 AND 12 YEARS, HALF FARE. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR PARTICULARS WATCH THE COLUMNS OF THE PEOPLE, OR ADDRESS, WM. J. EBERLE, 510 WYLIE AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.

Figure 8 Toboggan, Boating, Bathing, Fishing Steamers, Merry-Go-Round, Hotel, Refreshments, Music, Dancing, Plenty Shade and Shelter.

MILLIONS USE LIBIT SOAP



For Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Cleansing the Scalp of Crusts, Scales and Dandruff, Stopping Falling Hair, Softening, Whitening and Soothing Red, Rough and Sore Hands, Baby Itchings, Rashes and Chafings and for All the Purposes of the Toilet, Bath and Nursery.

PRICE 15 Cents. Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price (Stamps or Mail Orders). None Genuine Without the name LIBIT.

Prepared and Sold by ROTKOWITZ BROS., 165 Stanton Street, New York.

DRINK

Coca-Cola

CARBONATED IN BOTTLES

MOST REFRESHING MOST INVIGORATING

EXCELLENT DRINK
FOR HEADQUARTERS

COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

R. R. CONSOLIDATION.

Powerful System To Be Formed To Cover Southern States.

The conclusion based on information from several authoritative sources in regard to the various reports and semi-official announcements, the unusual stock movements and the conferences frequent and intimate that have occurred recently between presidents of Southern and Southwestern railroads is that steps are being taken to form one powerful system, which will practically cover the region south of the Ohio River to the Gulf, and will have entrance to Chicago and outlets and feeders from and to the Southwest and Northwest.

The roads and their mileage that are parts of this aggressive and protective combination are as follows:

Southern Railway, 6,742 miles.

Louisville and Nashville, 5,342 miles.

Atlantic Coast Line, which recently secured the Plant system, 3,589 miles.

Illinois Central, 4,266 miles.

St. Louis and San Francisco, 3,372 miles.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 738 miles.

Evansville and Terra Houte, which is controlled by the Eastern Illinois, 325 miles.

The scheme has in a measure been forced by the plan of the Southern Railway to gain control of the territory contributory to its 6,700 miles of road, although it must be said that the Morgan property does not directly figure in the negotiations. Probably the most important part of the situation are those dealings with the Louisville and Nashville in its relation to the Atlantic coast line and the Illinois Central and its likely connection with the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

The Louisville and Nashville and the Atlantic Coast line are to be united in a way that as yet has not been definitely decided on. Interests that dominate the Southern Railway, while standing in the background of this deal, have been prominent in arranging the details of it. The Louisville and Nashville and the Atlantic Coast line will be merged.

An official of the Illinois Central has made the following statement:

"The Illinois Central is free and independent. It is under no obligations to any line. It has friendly and intimate relations with many. We have made no pledges as to what we will or will not do. So long as we are not left in the cold so far as business goes, we will continue to stand as we are. If circumstances should arise which would make it necessary for us to act we are prepared to do so. We have credit, we know what we need and where we could get the assistance. We are necessary to the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railway, for we bring grain and hog products, which the South requires, to their territory. Our relations with these lines are now satisfactory. We are prepared to take care of ourselves in case the demand arises."

The way in which the Illinois Central proposes to "take care of itself," and the prospects are that we will have to, is this:

President Fish has been in almost daily conferences with President Yoakum, of the St. Louis and San Francisco, for the past two weeks. The result of these conferences, so it is stated, is that the Illinois Central and the St. Louis and the San Francisco, which meet at Memphis, will make a close alliance, and the Eastern Illinois, which Frisco has secured on a long term lease, will join them. This may be regarded as a protective measure on the part of the Illinois Central.

It must be understood that until the situation as respects the Southern Railway, the Louisville and Nashville and Atlantic Coast line, on the one side, and the Illinois Central on the other becomes acute there will be no steps taken to indicate this alliance. Just what the present tension is is illustrated by the remarks to-day of a party to the negotiations—the Illinois Central authority quoted above. He said:

"I have stated the ante status quo. I will not indicate what the post status quo may be," and laughingly, "you will notice that I have not mentioned the word 'bellum,' either 'post' or 'ante.'"

One of the leaders engaged in the conferences said this afternoon: "There will be one railroad system in the South, and these roads (named above) will form it under one organization."

Last month the directors of the Illinois Central voted to increase the capital from $79,200,000 to $95,400,000.

In the past eighteen months there has been an expansion in the stock authorized equal to about $35,000,000. The officials of the company have stated with each new increase that the money is to be used for improvement purposes, but it is believed that part of the new capital will figure in the purchase of stocks of companies with which the Illinois Central may be allied in the future.

Neither the Chicago and Eastern Illinois nor the St. Louis and San Francisco directors would add anything to the semi-official announcement made yesterday that the 'Frisco had purchased the Porter road. It is probable that some sort of statement will be made within the next week.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.
Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance

Single Copy........ 02
Six months........ 25
One year........ $0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, ¾ cent a copy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeoisie; to centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the State, i. e., of the proletariat organized as the ruling class; and to increase the total of productive forces as rapidly as possible.

THE CABINET AND THE TRUSTS.

The President's cabinet, according to the Republican press, is to take the stump this fall and "assail the trusts." Secretary Shaw opened in Vermont and defended the Administration's policy toward great combinations of capital. Of course, all this is declared to be honorable and just and in direct keeping with the President's well-known opposition to the "pernicious" activity of federal officials in politics. But, whether it is honorable or dishonorable, or whether it is an indication that the President's policy regarding federal officials and politics is elastic and warranted to cover all the exigencies of the campaign, it is not important to know; what is of importance is the probable effect that this great flood of promised oratory will have upon the trusts. Are we to believe that hot-air blasts in the form of words, mere words and nothing else but words, will overthrow institutions that form the basis of modern society? Are we to believe that verbal cannonading will uproot those economic institutions that have shaped the policy of the President and have made him and his cabinet their creatures? We don't believe anything of the kind. What we do believe is that the President's cabinet will justify their course in tacitly and openly supporting and strengthening the trusts, and in advancing such policies as will redound to their (the trusts) welfare.

The President and his cabinet will argue, perhaps frankly and boldly, perhaps adroitly and sophistically, in favor of that "prosperity" by which the capitalist class,—the owners of the trust,—have decreased the wages of labor, while increasing the productivity of labor and the cost of living. The President and his cabinet, despite the large amount of idleness which exists, despite the injunctions and the shootings inflicted upon "organized labor" and the numerous other steps downward taken by labor during that "prosperity," will claim that everything is lovely, especially for the working class, and should therefore "with slight restrictions" be left alone. "The slight restrictions" will be a bill to curb "combinations, acting in restrain of trade and commerce," a clause that includes labor organizations, against whom it will be mainly directed. Thus will the President "smash the trust!"

It remains for the Socialist Labor Party to expose this "opposition to the trust" fake in the coming congressional elections. Let every S. L. P. congressional district put up a good candidate and make a good fight against this fake all along the line! There is only one way to settle the trust question: Society must own the trust.

CAPT. GODDARD: GNAT STRAINER AND CAMEL SWALLOWER.

Capt. Norton Goddard, mentioned as a nominee for Lieut-Governor, and aspirant for Congressional honors, is just now engaged in the scriptural pastime of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. The doughty captain, solicitous of the welfare and the votes of the workingmen resident in his district, aided and encouraged by other gentlemen, who derive much pleasure from the same scriptural performance, is actively directing a "war" against policy. Now, just what policy is it is not likely that the majority of the persons for whose alleged benefit the captain states he is so valiantly purusing this "war" know, having so little money, time and inclination to learn and play it. Fortunately for them, however, Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor, ex-Savior of Society, and the only original Anti-Poverty Society of One extant, has given a definition that is a regular searchlight, so illuminating is it! Hewitt, ex-Mayor, etc., etc., in a letter to the "Evening Post," enclosing a check for $25.00 to encourage "Capt. Goddard in his unselfish crusade," says "The whole 'policy' business is simply a scheme for the robbery of the poor. It ought long since have been suppressed."

What business, may we ask, is not "simply a scheme for the robbery of the poor?" Is the capitalist scheme of industry, which is supported by Capt. Goddard, and by means of which the capitalist class gets 82 cents out of every dollar produced by the working class, simply a scheme for the robbery of the rich? Or is it, like policy, simply a scheme for the robbery of the poor, meaning by the poor those without capital, who are exploited by the capitalist class—the working class? The capitalist scheme of industry, with its trusts and food corners, its stock gambling and robbery of labor, is most assuredly "simply a scheme for the robbery of the poor. It ought long since have been suppressed," but we may safely wager upon it that the doughty captain, who, with his eye on a Congressional nomination, is now engaged in an unselfish crusade against policy, aided by the unselfish Anti-Poverty Society of One, will not undertake to suppress it. He, together with his venerable friends, find more pleasure in straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. It's more fun; besides it's more profitable. Hell may yearn for the sinner who plays policy, but Congress yearns for him who combats it, while at the same time maintaining capitalism.

DEMOCRATIC FATUITY.

The immense efforts that are now afoot among the capitalists of all countries to effect an international trustification of industry is lost upon the Democratic press of this country. While Russia is calling a trust conference of European nations and Morgan is interesting England, Holland, Germany and France in collossal international trust schemes, this press, reflecting the opinions of a party that has its future in the past, would return to the era of small production, despite the irrepressible tendency of the age in the opposite direction. To this end they preach free trade and parade masses of figures showing how much more is paid for American products at home than abroad. Tin plate, for instance, is said to cost $3.19 a ton abroad, while the users of it have to pay $4.19 at home. Were it granted for the sake of argument, that these figures are correct, it is not clear how the mere purchase of domestic products at foreign prices, or even at considerably lower prices, is going to burst the tendency towards the international trustification that will render free trade null and void.

The trust is the creature of competition. To lower prices, to create a competition where prices are so low that profits are impossible, is to cause combination. Capitalists are not in the business for their health. When profits cease capitalists combine; locally at first; then nationally and, finally, internationally. This is the secret and the history of concentration. To believe that free trade will destroy this factor is to believe that one can extinguish a fire with oil, or diminish heat by adding more fuel. There is only one remedy for the trust. Society must own it.

THE "UNION LABOR CLAUSE."

The dues-gathering fakirs of the organized scabbery have a great argument which they always advance when proof of the value of their non-politics-in-the-union policy is demanded. That card is known as the "union labor clause" in contracts for city work. Say these fakirs: "You see those clauses. They give to labor a minimum of two dollars a day for eight hours work. Were we partisans we could not bring the necessary influence to bear to secure such concessions. Therefore, our no-politics-in-trade-unions policy is the best."

Leaving aside the non-partisan claims of the fakirs, who are notorious for their allegiance to either one or the other of the old parties, when they are not, as in a few exceptional cases, free lances, out for any old job from any old party—leaving all this aside, let us look into the nature of the benefits which these "union labor clauses" secure (sic).

At last Sunday's meeting of that conglomeration of freaks and fakirs, known as the Central Federated Union, there was considerable discussion on a motion looking to the employment of American union labor on the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel. It was proposed during that discussion that a committee should visit the mayor to urge that the franchise be not granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, unless "the union labor clause" was inserted in the contracts for its construction of the tunnel.

A delegate protested against this proposition, saying: "What is the good of doing this? Such clauses are embodied in the contract of the Rapid Transit Tunnel now being constructed, and they are not adhered to. The men work twelve hours a day. Let us organize the men instead of looking for clauses."

It is reported that no attention was paid to this protest. And why should it be? The fakirs are not there to organize the men and get real benefits. They are there to aid the capitalist class and get jobs for themselves through the trafficking in "union labor clauses." That's what the "union labor clause" is for.

THE COLONIAL PREMIERS' GET TOGETHER CLUB.

The Get Together Club among the Britons, proposed by the Colonial Premiers in order to meet American competition, is full of interest on many accounts. It involves the manufacturing and commercial consolidation of the British Empire and the enactment of a preferential tariff. Should it prove effective, it would mean a serious loss to the United States, as 72 per cent of American exports go to the British Empire. A preferential tariff would mean the abandonment of the historic free-trade policy and the hothouse development of British industry to a condition in which there would be created a surplus of products that would have to be dumped upon the world's markets in such quantities as to precipitate a destructive commercial war.

Operating against the Get Together Club of the Britons is the Get Together Club of the International Capitalists that is proposed by Morgan. This club is likely to prove more powerful than that of the Colonial Premiers; for it is a fact worthy of mention in this connection, that just as the Colonial Premiers were talking trade preference the different organs of the Russian Ministry of Finance were publishing an article in which it is declared that "the trusts have paralyzed all treaties and prevented their development on a sound basis."

Will the internationalization of the trust paralyze the British Get Together Club?

THE CONTEMPTIBLE MITCHELL.

The craven and contemptible character of the labor fakir is well illustrated in the statement of John Mitchell upon the injunction of Judge Keller, restraining the United Mine Workers from feeding the starving miners at Charlestown, W. Va. Here is clearly a case in which the judiciary is used to compel the abandonment of a strike under the pressure of starvation. What do we find Mitchell doing under the circumstances? Do we find him pointing out this fact? Do we find him using the occasion to demonstrate to the working class the folly of electing the capitalist class to the control of that judiciary, or the folly of supporting the capitalist system? No; we find him seeking in apologetic tones to mollify the indignation which that injunction has created. We hear him uttering language which will perpetuate that judiciary and the capitalism system of which it is born.

Says he:

"The injunction of Judge Keller, of Charlestown, W. Va., restraining officers of the United Mine Workers of America from purchasing and distributing food to West Virgina miners is a great wrong, and if sustained by the higher courts will destroy the liberty of American citizens.

"The action of Judges Jackson, Keller and others of their ilk will destroy the confidence of the working people of our country in the judiciary, and will culminate in a mighty protest, which will compel Congress to enact legislation curtailing the powers of Federal judges and safeguarding the liberties guaranteed to the American people by the Constitution and laws of our country."—Statement made at Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 29.

Think of it!

"Destroy the confidence," "will culminate in a mighty protest," etc.—not so long as Mitchell can perpetuate that "confidence" and run that "mighty protest" to the advantage of his employer, Mark Hanna.

Workmen, out upon such craven creatures! Out upon the labor fakir, no matter what his name!

Political and Economic.

The Philadelphia "Record" says:

"It is quite possible that any syndicate scheme to control transatlantic freights may find it necessary to include the leading transportation interests north of the great lakes. In a few more years, at the current rate of accretion, agriculturists in the Dominion will be supplying enormous quantities of cereals for export."

It is not only probable, but necessary. The scheme of the Canadian Pacific to land a subsidy from the Dominion government will make its new line necessary to the safety of any combine that may be instituted.

American railways made a memorable record in the first three months of this year. They killed 813 persons, and injured 9,958. England did not kill a single person. Unless England wakes up in more ways than one she is destined to have the last leaf of laurel torn from her withered brow, as the campaign orator puts it.

Brotherhood and good feeling are always shown by the American press. It dislikes harsh words, and it repudiates any suggestion of disparagement. For instance, the Memphis "Commercial Appeal" says:

"A Republican exchange says that if General Len Wood is placed in charge of the construction of the Panama canal, there will be something doing down that way. You bet there will. Champagne corks will be popping, grafters will be trekking toward the canal, the Columbian banditti will be demanding pay for refraining from starting a revolution against the United States."

The pure and simple threat to impeach Judge Jackson does not seem to have terrified the Federal Judiciary any, particularly the ermined gentleman against whom it was directed. Federal Judge Keller, not in the least scared, on Monday issued an injunction against "Mother" Jones and others concerned in the Jackson injunction, for distributing supplies to striking miners! As for Judge Jackson, when he was informed of that threat on Sunday, he gave vent to his feelings in a most eloquent "Bosh!"

The Chicago "Socialist" (Kangaroo), says: "It takes some men a life time to see through things." This is true. It is equally true that some men have seen through the Chicago "Socialist" without taking a life time to do it. But then the Chicago "Socialist" is no thing.

The "American invasion" is having such a depressing effect on Great Britain that its manufacturers are urged to wake up. American trusts, American methods, and an American tariff are being advocated. It will be a bad day for the American working class when England wakes up; for it will be still lower wages and greatly intensified labor for them when the American manufacturers start to meet the rejuvenated English competition.

Senator Hanna and President Keefe, of the International Longshoremen's Union, both members of the Civic Federation, are now engaged in the brotherly task of trying to settle the Lake Tugmen's strike, which has been on since last spring. Senator Hanna is generally successful in manipulating the pure and simplers. When he announces that peace has been restored between the long-estranged brothers, we can believe to a certainty that it is identical with the peace that exists between the lion and the lamb when the latter has been neatly tucked under the King beast's skin.

"Labor Mayors" are great things to be pushed along. Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, is the greatest of them, and will be pushed the farthest. For the benefit of a trio of Yellow Journals he denounced the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries' fight as a fraud, whereby bettors lost thousands, although he has never said a word in condemnation of capitalism, whereby labor is defrauded of billions. The laboring men who own those yellow journals and bet those thousands must feel that Mayor Schmitz is the greatest advocate of labor's interests that ever came down the pike.

"The Times," answering a correspondent who objects to the treatment Devery is receiving now from the newspapers and that which he formerly received, says:

"Newspaper opinion on Mr. Devery is now, so far as we know, precisely what it has been for several years past. It is one thing, however, to be the head of the New York Police Department, and quite another to be a private citizen making an effort considerably more picturesque than hopeful to wrest a Tammany district leadership from its present holder."

This marvelous distinction does not fit in well either with tests of good citizenship, or with what are known in Sunday school lore as "rules for the guidance of life." Devery is as bad as he ever was, and should be accorded the same treatment. It does not make him any better that he is fighting or is supposed to be fighting Croker. He is the same Devery. If he was wronged in any particular, apologies should be made to him.

Professor A. G. Bell has a flying machine that is entirely different from the machine of Santos-Dumont. It is hoped that this "entire difference" includes the ability to fly.

Americans are to have a hand in the development of Siberia's mineral wealth. A Russian has been conceded an enormous territory to work, and he has sent to this country for men to work it. No pay will be given to the men who prospect and mine, but the holder of the grant will take ten per cent of all the wealth found, and after paying the cost of mining, paying the governmental and other expenses, and running all the risk, those engaged in the work can have what is left. Even at this there was no trouble in getting hundreds of experienced miners willing to go to Siberia. About 100 men have already started for the country, and 600 will go before next Winter. The army officer who secured the grant, it is believed, has, unless interfered with, the most valuable grant given to an individual in years.

A Spanish plant, in which Alfonso is financially interested, has just been equipped with $600,000 worth of American machinery. This company has a brickmaking plant capable of turning out 1,200,000 a day, and Americans are directors and managers of it, and there is a considerable amount of American capital invested in it. With the King interested, and with the trustifying and excluding methods that American capitalists know so well, it will not be healthy for any independent Don to make bricks, either for throwing or building.

WEST VIRGINIA AND SHENANDOAH.

The determination of the United Mine Workers to ignore the injunctions of federal courts in West Virginia, is, in the light of the events, now transpiring at Shenandoah, Pa., nothing else than a piece of criminal stupidity. It is the pitting of unarmed, starving miners, against the armed and repressive powers of the state; for should the striking miners persist in the ignoration of the injunctions, such a course will simply call down upon them the police and militia of the state, who will, with bullet and bayonet, seek to enforce what the miners, without arms or food, seek to ignore.

Just what such a procedure means, the events now being enacted at Shenandoah make clear. There, the armed forces of the state, have primarily and effectually repressed the strikers. These forces have by the liberal use of bullets and bayonets, broken the bakbone of the anthracite coal strike so that when the operators determine to mine coal, the efforts to do so will not be deterred by aggressive action on the part of the strikers. The strikers cannot resist these armed forces. To urge them to such resistance is to urge a weak man to butt down a stone wall. And so it is with the determination of the United Mine Workers to ignore the injunctions of the court: they are simply butting their heads against stone walls, with the result that they must inevitably succumb.

Sympathy for labor, a consciousness of the true power of labor, demands that such stupidity be exposed and that the remedy for such a condition be stated in no uncertain language.

There can be nothing but slaughter and defeat for labor so long as the principles taught by such men as Gompers, Mitchell and others of equal prominence direct and actuate the organizations of labor. These principles teach that, despite such injunctions as those of West Virginia and such shootings as those of Shenandoah, the interests of capital and labor are one! In other words these principles teach that when labor is being enjoined and shot to death by the capitalist class for the benefit of the capitalist class, the working class is being benefited too. The logic of this doctrine will be appreciated by the pain-racked victims of the courts and militia, by the wives and children of the maimed and slaughtered workers.

Out of these teachings grow the equally mistaken teaching that to vote for a capitalist or a man who believes in capitalism is to vote for a friend of the working class, for are not the interests of capital and labor one, and isn't, consequently, a capitalist or a believer in capitalism, interested in the working class, and "a friend of labor?"

Proceeding upon such false teachings the working class vote into power the members of a class whose interests, as the events in West Virginia and Shenandoah show, are opposed to them—the working class votes into power the capitalist class, which uses the judiciary and the militia and all the functions of government, to promote the interests of the capitalist class, while exploiting and oppressing the working class.

In the meanwhile, the Gompers, the Mitchells and all the other "leaders" live on the fat of the land, and are the boon companions, the proteges and the friends of the class which battens on the working class. They are the recipients of their favor and their praise. They or their sons or their friends are given fat political jobs because of their influence and dirty work; while the press is used to keep them in the control of the "labor" organizations by means of which they keep the working class in the death-dealing quicksands of capitalism.

To fail to point out the treachery of these men, their principles and their actions, to approve of them or aid them in any way, even indirectly, is to further the exploitation, the oppression, the assassination of the working class. To oppose them, to fight them tooth and nail, is to advance working class interests, life and liberty.

The pure and simple union must be downed. Gompers and all the other fakirs must be repudiated. The working class must be taught that the interests of capital and labor are conflicting; that all struggles are nothing but class struggles, and that, if labor would win, would emancipate itself from capitalism, it must organize according to the interests of the working class, and vote itself as it can because of the superior numbers, into control of the powers of state, which it shall use for the promotion of its own class interests and for the abolition of capitalism.

Workingmen down with the pure and simple union! Down with Gompers and all the labor fakirs and politicians! Down with capitalist courts, legislatures and militia! Vote your own class upon the bench, into the legislature and behind the guns!

Up with the S. T. & L. A.! Up with the S. L. P.! On with the Social Revolution!

SMUGGLING SOCIALISM INTO CAPITALISM.

That Cooper Union Social Democratic-Kangaroo meeting to protest against the clubbing of the Rabbi Joseph mourners is another demonstration of the absurd tactics of that animal. The Social Democratic-Kangaroo believes that Socialism can be smuggled into Capitalism by way of the back door. Too cowardly to make the sacrifices involved in an open fight, too anxious to propitiate the powers that be for his own profit, the Social Democratic Kangaroo, accordingly "bores from within." He identifies himself with capitalist trades unionism, though professedly a class conscious Socialist, opposed to Capitalism in all its forms. He identifies himself with religious demonstrations under the guise of advancing common rights, though professedly an atheist, opposed to "superstitions of all kinds." The Social Democratic-Kangaroo does all this and much more under the belief that he is indoctrinating Capitalism with Socialism. But the capitalists and their heelers in both the capitalist trades-unions and at the "no politics" religious demonstrations, are familiar with the breed and species to which the Social Democratic-Kangaroo belongs. Though they may not be able to recognize him by his ear-marks, they are familiar with his tail, which is, usually, more substantial than his head and its contents. So recognizing him, the capitalists and their heelers use the Social Democratic-Kangaroo for their own purposes, while rendering the plans of the Social Democratic-Kangaroo of no avail. They convert the Social Democratic-Kangaroo into an agency of capitalism, by means of which they fasten that system upon the people and prolong its life, thus putting off the time when the aims of trades-unions will be realized, and religious prejudice and the riots which spring out of them will be no more; the time when international solidarity shall prevail. This was well evidenced by the reading of a letter at the meeting from the Hebrew veterans of the war with Spain.

You cannot inaugurate Socialism behind the back of Capitalism.

PLAYGROUNDS AND POPULATION.

The author of the paper read before the Summer School in Philanthropic Work hit the nail on the head when he attributed the growth of the "city gang" of juvenile lawbreakers to the absence of playgrounds in which boys could give vent to the innocent impulses of nature. There can be no doubt that the environment of the city boy is mainly responsible for much of the youthful depravity that is now prevalent. The recognition of this fact by a charity worker marks an advance, as charity organizations are prone to adopt the theological view of the matter, which holds the individual entirely responsible for his shortcomings.

It is to be feared, however, that the mere establishment of playgrounds will not overcome the conditions of which the author referred to complains, as the rate of population in "our" crowded cities increases much faster than the acreage devoted to playgrounds within those cities. It is a fact, admitted by "slum" reformers, that the congestion of population within the tenement house districts of New York City, composing those "slums," increases more rapidly than does the efficacy of their reforms. Jacob A. Riss, for instance, laments the fact that in certain East Side districts the rate of population increases faster than the "improvement" worked by tenement house and other laws. Such being the fact, playgrounds, while beneficial to a very limited extent, cannot be regarded as the solution of a condition that threatens, in the course of time, to develop into an evil, as vicious and as brutal as that characterizing the Holiganism of London, which is made up of roving bands of wild, destructive and depradatory boys and young men.

What is wanted, then, is a solution that will relieve congestion, that will decentralize the population of big cities, distributing them over greater territory in less dense profusion. Such a solution capitalism cannot provide. It requires large masses of workers near the big industries which are found in the cities. It requires those workers to work so long and pays them so little wages that it is impossible for them to enjoy the benefits of transportation and live in the country.

The only remedy, then, is to be found in a condition of industry where the hours and the wages will be such as to permit the working class to enjoy the benefits of transportation and live in the country, away from the degrading influences of the city. This can easily be done by abolishing the capitalist class, which, as Lucien Samal has shown, wastes about 7,000 millions annually. With this immense waste the problems of congestion could be settled, and the demoralization of juveniles effectually checked. To abolish the capitalist class we must inaugurate Socialism. Socialism, and not playgrounds, then, is the remedy.

There is an old story that is ever new that is applicable at this time. There was once, or oftener, a man who always saw the bright side of things, and could smell a joke when none else thought it existed. Once it happened that he had his house fitted with lightning rods, and the next day a neigabor's child took shelter from a thunder storm, and stood within a few feet of the new rods. And a lightning flash ended him. Then the man who could always see a joke laughed until tears rolled down his cheeks. The neighbors wondered until he said between haw-haws: "Why, don't you see, it is the application of the old injunction of Solomon. The lightning spared the rod and spoiled the child." Which is apropos of a happening in an upstate town. There a man with the old idea of the efficiency of lightning rods is trying to recover damages from a firm that installed them on his house. They were up two days when the place was totally destroyed. A man who believes that the rods are good for more than ornamental purposes deserves to get all that is coming to him.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan.—I feel puzzled about a term that I frequently hear nowadays.

Uncle Sam.—Which?

B. J.—"Non-partisan politics."

U. S.—(After recovering from a roaring fit of laughter)—Guess it is a puzzling term.

B. J.—As I take it, politics must be partisan; but Harry White, Frank K. Foster, Terry Powderly, Gompers, Barondess and all these people talk about "non-partisan politics;" what on earth can they mean? Do you know?

U. S.—Guess I do.

B. J.—Well, tell me; do tell me.

U. S.—It means politics after the fashion of Jay Gould. It means be Republican in the company of Republicans, Democratic in the company of Democrats, Populist in the company of Populists, Prohibitionist (don't smile), yes, Prohibitionist in the company of Prohibitionists—

B. J.—And Socialist in the company of Socialists?

U. S.—Exactly, and Socialist in the company of Socialists. It means to talk free trade to a free trader, protection with a protectionist—

B. J.—And free coinage with silver bugs?

U. S.—Yes; and anti-free coinage with gold bugs—

B. J.—And straight New Trade Unionist, or Socialist politics with enlightened workingmen?

U. S.—Yes; and "no politics" or, which is the same, crooked politics with the "pure and simplers." It means to be all things to all men, a veritable political egg dance.

B. J. (on whose eye a twinkle had been growing brighter and brighter)—Is that all?

U. S. (not quite understanding the twinkle)—Isn't that enough?

B. J.—No; I miss something; something that is inseparable from such political harlotage—

U. S. (clapping Brother Jonathan on the shoulder)—Why certainly; I forgot the essential feature, the very soul and spirit of "non-partisan politics," namely, that is to say, and to wit: To cultivate a receptive palm for all the political jobs, crumbs, bones, etc., that the capitalist parties may be stupid enough to drop into it.

B. J.—Now I understand the thing!

The members of Section New York should not fail to push the sale of the tickets for the Arbeiter Zeitung Excursion of Sunday, August 17. The Arbeiter Zeitung is the Jewish organ of the Socialist Labor Party and is directly owned and controlled by the party. It is doing a good work among the Jewish population, and it is the object of the excursion to raise funds to enable this good work to be continued with greater results. The excursion will go down New York Bay, through the Narrows, past Quarantine, through the Kill von Kull to Raritan Beach, on the Raritan River. The fast and powerful steamer Laura M. Starim and the big barge John Nelson, will convey the excursionists on this delightful sail around Staten Island. The tickets will be only thirty-five cents a person. Push their sale!

"Getting back to nature" has, for the rich, all the fascination and all the luxuries of city life. The steam yacht has more comforts than any 15 and 25 cent house on Park Row, and can furnish larger schooners than are obtainable at the Sign of the Goat. Then too, camping out, a little while at the seaside, or a short stay in the mountains, all have the same accompaniments. The following news item shows how men "get back to nature" in the Maine woods:

"On Warren's Island, off the coast of Maine, is being erected what is properly described as "a palatial log cabin." It is composed of spruce logs, and costs the tidy sum of $75,000. The entire island on which this summer palace is erected was purchased by the late William H. Folwell, of Philadelphia. Mr. Folwell died before the completion of the house. The work is now superintended by his son, William H. Folwell, jr. Some idea of the size of the "cabin" may be gained from consideration of the fact that there are twenty-two sleeping rooms on the second floor. On the ground floor there is a fireplace of brick and granite, the mantlepiece being of marble, 12 feet in length, 3 in width and 9 inches thick, the whole piece of work weighing some forty tons."

The Merrimac Manufacturing Company of Lawrence, one of the largest of the New England cotton mills is preparing to build a number of mills in the south. This will doubtlessly give it a new pretext for lowering wages in its New England mills because of the competition of the poorly paid workers in the competing southern mills.

It is a pity that Sir Philip Burne-Jones should deny that he had sold his picture, "The Vampire" to W. K. Vanderbilt. While the picture is overrated and is of little account as a work of art, its name suited admirably the supposed customer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inougurates that system is numbered Letter I.

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

XLII.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of labor?

The Socialist movement is a working class movement, and as the emancipation of the working class must be the class-conscious work of the working class, economically and politically united as a class, it is necessary for the S. L. P. to organize the workers on the economic field. The economic field of labor is to-day dominated by the political parties of the capitalist class. The labor movement is under the domination of the pure and simple union, which is built upon the false basis of "mutual interests of the working class and the capitalist class," and accepts the wage system as a finality, and is therefore a capitalist institution. An economic organization of labor built on a capitalist basis is inevitably dominated by capitalist politics, and consequently develops the labor fakir, who plays the role of political buncosteerer for the Republican, Democratic, Reform, "Fake Labor" and Bogus "Socialist" parties of the capitalist class.

The S. L. P. needs an economic organization built on class lines—a Socialist trades union—to sever the connection of the labor movement, economically and politically, with the capitalist class. Organization in the factory, mine and mill—the whole industrial field—is needed to educate the workers in the spirit of class solidarity and the sound principles of the S. L. P., and place the labor movement under its domination. The class struggle is not an abstract theory, but an historical product in which the whole wage-working class are involved throughout the year, and the S. L. P., in order to progress on the sound basis of the working class revolution, must connect itself with that struggle and absolutely dominate it. For the S. L. P. to repudiate the economic organization of labor on class lines, would be to repudiate and give up participation in the class struggle, and leave the capitalist class in control of the labor movement, through the pure and simple unions, which to-day are the bulwark of capitalism, economically and politically, and stand as a barrier against the progress of the S. L. P. This is one of the reasons why the S. L. P. needs an economic organization of labor. The economic and political movement of the working class are one; hence, the necessity of the S. T. & L. A. to place the labor movement under the leadership of the S. L. P.

Second—The present attitude of the S. L. P. toward the pure and simple union is one of open hostility.

Third—The attitude of the S. L. P. toward the pure and simple organizations of labor should be the same as its attitude toward the Republican, Democratic, Reform, "Fake Labor" and Bogus "Socialist" parties of the capitalist class—a fight to the finish.

Fourth—The S. L. P. needs the S. T. & L. A. to overthrow the pure and simple capitalist union and reorganize the labor movement on a sound basis and place it under the direction of the S. L. P. It needs the S. T. & L. A., not only to protect the rank and file of the working class and the membership of the S. L. P. from the dirty work of the scabby labor fakir, but to carry on the class war against the capitalist class simultaneously on the economic and political field until that unconquerable spirit of resistance to the capitalist system of wage-slavery is aroused, which results in the striking of the final political blow for its abolition.

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist movement? In replying to this question it must be taken into consideration that the S. T. & L. A. has yet to be built. As yet the foundation has hardly been laid. Principles mean nothing unless we apply them in a practical way. The application of class-conscious politics to the economic struggle of the working class against the capitalist class gives strength to the S. L. P. This is what the S. T. & L. A. does. The S. T. & L. A. strengthens the Socialist movement by making it practically a working class political movement, throwing up a solid breastwork against the middle class theorists, "intellectuals," and others not sufficiently grounded on organization and tactics necessary to the success of the movement as a working class revolution. To repeat: "The emancipation of the working class must be the class-conscious work of the working class." Hence the S. L. P. must dominate the labor movement, and this requires organization and hence the S. T. & L. A. F. N. TUTTLE.

San Jose, Cal., July 21, 1902.

Debs Puts His Foot In It.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Eugene V. Debs addressed about 140 people at "Social Hall" on Sunday evening, July 20. Subject: "Labor and Liberty." (Handbill enclosed.)

The lecture is said to be the same that he has been delivering all through this section and he speaks quite fluently.

The audience, which contained quite a number of women, seemed interested and applauded frequently.

No collection was taken, but an admittance fee of 25 cents was charged at the door.

The report is freely circulated that Debs refused to speak until $75 was guaranteed him. I have not been able to learn whether the report is true or not.

I was introduced to Debs after the lecture closed and immediately asked him whether the report was true that he had said in an interview published in the Denver "Post" that the working class was not capable of self-government, or words to that effect. He at once grew excited and with violent gestures exclaimed: "It's a damned lie. The man that wrote it is a damned liar and the editor of that paper knew it was a damned lie when he published it." I asked him what paper he referred to and he said "The New York PEOPLE."

Before I could say any more he began a violent tirade against the Socialist Labor Party in general and Daniel De Leon in particular, stating that the members of the S. L. P. had annoyed him beyond endurance, had gone to his meetings in various places with the express purpose of breaking them up or disturbing them, and that it was only when he had threatened violence that they desisted; that Daniel De Leon was a liar, a shyster lawyer who couldn't get a job, and a lot more that I can't recall to mind. During this talk or howl he acted very much like a bruiser or a bully, shaking his fist, swearing and hissing his words in my face.

As soon as his spasm was over I said I would like to ask whether he endorsed or upheld the conduct of certain members of his party, and was about to name the ones I referred to when he interrupted me and said: "I suppose you want to ask about Carey."

I said "Yes; Carey among others—also Eichman and ——."

"If you want to know, write to them and find out. I'm not answering for individual members of the party," he shouted. "Their actions are no concern of mine."

I said: "It ought to concern every member of the party when their actions involve the character of the party."

He replied again that it didn't concern him and began to edge away among the crowd that had gathered and so our little mix up ended, so far as our conversation is concerned.

But you may rely upon it I didn't fail to call the attention of the bystanders to the fact that the "standard bearer," "martyr," "defender of labor," took the position that treachery of party members was no concern of his. If I don't miss my guess Mr. Debs did himself more harm in those few minutes talk than he could repair by giving twenty lectures in Bingham. Debs also said during his talk to me that he wouldn't be surprised to see a report in the WEEKLY PEOPLE, saying that "the fakir Debs had lectured in Bingham to fourteen people."

I trust this communication may meet his eye. I defy contradiction of what I have stated and the testimony of a number of witnesses will bear me out, for we were surrounded by at least twenty people during the greater part of the conversation.

I appeal to workingmen everywhere to turn down this man who, aspiring to lead them, says that the actions of individual members of the party are no concern of his.

If elected to office he could logically say to the men who elected him: "My actions are no concern of yours."

I was astonished to see him put his foot in it so neatly.

I request you to publish this statement over my signature.

ED. W. GRANT.

Bingham, Utah, July 22.

(Enclosure.)

OPERA HALL!

Lecture by

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Subject: "Labor and Liberty."
Sunday, July 20th,
At 8 o'clock P. M.

Don't miss this chance of hearing the famous defender of labor.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Gompers and Debs In Utah.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE:—Last week Ogden people had the opportunity of listening to some of the great (?) labor (mis) leaders of the U. S.; viz. Gompers and Debs.

Gompers and his crew, consisting of Max Morris and W. B. Mahon, were met at the depot by a brass band and carriage and stopped at the highest priced hotel in the city. They preached organiation on the economic field where the workers are weak, but not a word did they say about organizing on the political field where they are numerically strong.

Debs spoke the next night. He was unattended by any band or delegation. The capitalist newspapers advertised as "Eugene V. Debs, one of the foremost advocates of Socialist Labor principles." It seems that everything they do is copied after the S. L. P.. Debs claimed that Socialism was inevitable and also that the "Socialist" party, that he represents, does not fuse or compromise with any other party.

I wonder what he calls the action of the Col. Socialists that issued the circular letter to the Democrats and others to meet with them at Colorado Springs, July 4 to rominate a Governor?

Yours fraternally,
J. H. SCHAFER.

Ogden, Utah, July 20.

Building For the Future.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE:—Section Gardner at last night's regular monthly meeting, listened to an address given by its organizer on the Pierce Circular's action on Socialism. After a three-quarter hours' talk, the Section unanimously favored the N. E. C. in its action to down all obstructionists. All Socialist Labor Party men expect to confront deficits in their undertakings, but as it is the future, not the past, we are after, they don't frighten us.

We will have speaking at every meeting, subjects named at previous meeting. Our next subject, Aug. 19—"The Effects of Socialism" by the organizer, J. Anderson. We hold regular meetings every month at Miller's Opera House.

Yours fraternally,
J. ANDERSON.

Gardner, Mass., July 23, 1902.

Active Section Marion Exposes a Fakir.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE:—Section Marion's last meeting was well attended. Four new members were admitted. Our section is composed of flint glass workers, with one solitary exception.

We will open our campaign the first of August. We hope to be able, within a short time, to give the comrades throughout the country a history of the fake movement among the glass workers of Marion.

As a foretaste we let them have a little of that history now. At the recent primary election held by the Republicans, one of the active workers for R. Combs, candidate for Congress from this district, was Social Democrat, "Socialist" party and Single-Tax Socialist Kelly.

Kelly was expelled by Local Marion of the "Socialist" party but was reinstated by the State convention of the "Socialists." The Marion delegation tried to control this convention but were not successful.

Since the organization of Section Marion they have grown quite weak here and don't amount to much.

JACOB LOVEN,
Organizer, Section Marion, S. L. P.
Marion, Ind., July 24, 1902.

A. Metzler vs. Thomas Curran—A Correspondence.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I herewith submit the correspondence that passed between Thomas Curran and myself on the "Statement and Propositions of R. I."

Please publish the same without comment, especially Curran's letter. In this way, Party members can judge Curran for themselves.

Fraternally yours,
A. METZLER,
376 Maple St.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Rochester, N. Y., July 16, 1902.

Mr. Thomas Curran Esq.

Dear Lord:

Enclosed (Resolutions of Section Monroe County.) please find expressed the humble opinion which some inferior human beings allow themselves to maintain. It is in regard to your first attempt to usurp dictatorship in the S. L. P. You will notice that, at the time when Section Monroe Co. adopted it, your attempt was looked upon as dictated by temporary excitement. For the future, however, we know better.

Allow me also to say a few words in regard to your second step, namely the sending out of your so-called "statement and propositions" and let me say that I wish that this letter will give you as much fun as I had in reading your "statement and propositions."

Evidently you have hustled too much, in drawing up your statement, or you could not have forgotten to inform us whether Providence is within a radius of 100 miles from New York.

Furthermore, it is very evident that you have made a bad oversight in addressing your "statement and propositions" to the S. L. P. The place for individualists and intellectuals is not the S. L. P., but S. D. P., alias S. P. etc. Another bad neglect is that you do not make your request on the Section organizers strong enough, you could have made a much better impression if you had told them that any such "guilty person" will have to suffer external punishment in hell or some other terrible place.

Again you lay so much stress on a big following and many votes, therefore it is puzzling that you do not go to the Democratic or Republican parties like so many Kangs, especially if you lay so much weight on democratic principles, which principle is, in fact, nothing else but disorganization.

Last, but not least, you print your "statement and propositions" on so fine a paper, any cheap paper had been too dear for it, why such a waste?—!!!

A. METZLER,
376 Maple St.
(elect. Org. on July 11, 1902).

(Enclosure II.)

Thomas Curran, Attorney at Law,
Tenth floor Union Trust Building,
170 Westminster street,
Providence, R. I.

July 18, 1902.

A. Metzler,
376 Maple St.
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of the resolution of Section Monroe Co., and your letter.

Yours is a sample of a few letters that have come to hand. I care little about the personal opinion of one who can write so stupidly as you have done. The majority of letters received are entirely different in tone, and they all commend our stand. Apparently the N. E. C. found its correspondents a little too hot. Notwithstanding its padding of its minutes with references to letters endorsing it, enough came to hand the other way that would not make the N. E. C. very presentable had they been given a reference. Hence it tries to execute a flank movement by calling for a vote on a convention. It did not accord the Kangaroos such consideration and though it calls us Kangaroos, it realizes such talk will not wash with the party. The idea that "New York can do no wrong" seems strongly implanted in you and your Section. We wish to know how many in the S. L. P. share that sentiment. If the party accepts that idea then we in Rhode Island will know its calibre and quality.

Yours,
THOMAS CURRAN.

(Enlocsure III.)

Rochester, N. Y., July 19, 1902.

Thomas Curran, Attorney at Law,
557 Westminster street,
Providence, R. I.

Dear Sir:

Just received your letter, and the first impulse it gave me was not to answer you at all. However, I know that silence is always taken as a sign of weakness, by such who are weak themselves, hence my answer. Yes you are weak, so weak that you could no longer bear to see those at the head of the movement whom we (yourself included) placed there. You assure me that there are many more such weaklings in our Party, take my assurance in return that you will do a great favor to the Party if you draw them all out.

"The calibre of the Party" you will find out pretty soon and the party has many reasons to care little about the opinion of yours and such as you, but one thing is sure, if the Party is as weak as you paint the movement in R. I. then she is not worth existing.

In the words "I did not accord the Kangaroos such consideration" you pride yourself that you are more corrupt than the Kangs, however, your crookedness appears clearest in the sentence "Hence it tries to execute a flank movement by calling for a vote on a convention," where you still imply that you are "The Executive Body."

Furthermore, it seems to me that you do not call it stupid if you read something into somebody's letter, for instance: "The idea that New York can do wrong seems strongly implanted in you and your section." We here in Rochester are the last ones to deny that any Section can do wrong and so can Providence do wrong and even Rhode Island, but—mark you well—THAT WAS NOT THE QUESTION RAISED BY YOUR FIRST CRITICISM. The question we had to decide on was which of the two—New York or Providence—was wrong, and after a thorough discussion we came to the conviction that Providence was wrong. That is what you call sentiment. It was your liberty to raise, by constitutional means the question whether New York was wrong; but instead you thought it much more glorious to insist on it that you were right first, last and all the time. If you write again to me then please write as a man and not as a coward who tries to free himself by lies and insinuations after he has entrapped himself. I will read your letter and this answer to my Section but I doubt that you dare to read it to Section Providence.

A. METZLER,
(A Workingman).

Who Are the "Allies of Capitalism?"—The "Erie People" Answered.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—My attention being called to an article appearing in the "Erie People" of 12th inst., under the caption of "Allies of Capitalism," which is an alleged answer to my letter to the DAILY PEOPLE, and published under the heading, "Erie, Pa., Kangs Boom Democratic Candidate," I hasten to make this reply. The answer and the denial of the "Erie People" are in keeping with their usual stock argument, which is, "You're a Liar."

The "Erie People," in its article brands me as a liar and denies that there was a banner in the parade booming Kerr, for Governor. On this point, I might concede to them the benefit of the doubt, but, nevertheless, this information came from one of their own members who, in a heated argument admitted that such a banner was carried, and was destroyed by one St. Clair, between 9th and 10th streets. Boys DID march in the parade and two abreast, and it was the common remark, "Why, they are all boys."

The hand bills alleged by the "Erie People," to have been distributed by boys who trailed along in the rear, were distributed by boys near the head of the parade, and close in proximity to the red fire, and that part of the parade wherein the officers and marshalls, Klenke, Reid, George Warde, Montgomery, Stephenson, and others marched.

There were some curious facts connected with this Democratic State Convention, and the Kangaroo duplicity to the working class that the "Erie People" has not explained. It is now about sixteen months since I was a member of the kangs. The cry then was, "Join your respective trades unions! Go to the central body as delegates and thereby capture this central fakiration!" In this the kangs were successful and are now in control, which is the cause of the pure and simples being brought out before the public gaze, in fantastic attitudes and parades. Why was this so-called "Boycott Parade" postponed until the evening before the day of Democratic Convention? Which of the kang members of the Central Fakiration accompanied the Philadelphia lawyer, (B. Kerr, Democrat), to Heidt's paint shop to order the banner, paid for by the Philadelphia lawyer? This same banner later on is found in possession of those who control the Central Fakiration.

Now, as to the disagreement over the introduction of this banner in the parade, did the disagreement arise because it commended Kerr for Governor, or was it because of the fact that the wording on the banner was nearly an exact counterpart of the Kerr hand bill? Were some of them afraid they might get into trouble, or be censured if they marched with that banner in the air before the Democratic boomers and delegates who lined State street on both sides during the parade? On the banner was in part, "Workingmen have Couse to Remember the Homestead Strike and the Nineteen Widows and Orphans Who are Casting Longing Eyes on the Laboringmen of the State."

What were Klenke, Garren, and two others doing in conference with Kerr, in his room (headquarters) in the Reed House, the day before the convention? J. J. Reid said they went to see about some hand bills. What "hand bills?" "Why," said Reid, "some the Democrats had printed." Reid says they didn't have the label on, but at the solicitation of Klenke-Garren & Company the bills were reprinted at the "Erie People" office, and the label put on. Was it label No. 8 and were the bills the same that were handed out during the parade? What other bills were distributed on that particular occasion?

Mr. Charles Heydrick attended the Democratic State Convention. Was he admitted as a press representative of the little 2x4 print shop on 5th street? P. C. Heydrick was also in attendance. Upon whose ticket was he admitted?

They work the trade union racket coming and going. They point with pride to the 3,000 votes they got by "boring from within." Then in their eagerness to clear themselves of their own wrong doings, they say, "Don't blame us for this parade and the Kerr hand bills, we can't help what the trades unions do." So says J. J. Reid, thereby assuming that boring from within is a failure, and that the rank and file of pure and simpledom got up this parade, and were now looking to the Democracy for aid; and then when I confronted them with the fact that these hand bills were printed in the "Erie People" office, the Editor, Heydrick, a kang, said, "Some jigger got them printed there and we cannot find out who it is." Heydrick must have thought he was singing a song for votes at a Dutch Singing Society in South Erie, but then J. J. Reid said, "Garren will print anything for two dollars,"—that is about what they cost and J. J. knew it.

They try to squirm out of having anything to do with booming a Democratic candidate for the nomination for governor. Yet, this banner, like the hand bills, was found in their possession! The hand bills were printed in what they call their official print shop, and the banner was paid for by a Democratic lawyer, who was here from Philadelphia in the interest of Mr. Kerr, Democratic candidate for the nomination of governor. Who escorted lawyer B. to the paint shop where the banner was painted? Who was it that (a few days later), on State street in front of the First National Bank, produced from his vest pocket a card? It was Mr. Charles Heydrick, who was on his way to his office. He handed me the card to read, and I read:

"Vote for Hon. Robert E. Pattison, Nineteen Graves in Homestead Bear Witness to His Courage and Fidelity Towards Organized Labor."

Over their cans, in the little 2x4 printery on Fifth street, it has been for a long time the daily dream of this kangaroo part and parcel of the organized scabbery, that the 3,000 votes might bring a price, if this so-called boycott parade under the guise of "Organized Labor" could be put off until the Democrats held their convention!

Twice have we challenged them to debate, and we would prove who the "Scab Party" is. Notice to this effect was also given to Klenke, when he first landed in Erie. He stated he would do it. But, it is needless to state, we never heard from them. I will change my date, and again say, "Watch the slump in them 3,000 kangaroo votes" on November 4, 1902. L. M. CUNNINGHAM.

Erie, Pa., July 30.

A Call From Syracuse.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Section Syracuse will hold its Labor Day outing at Lake Side Park again this year. All Party members, friends and sympathizers, are called upon to do their best to make this picnic a grand success. The Party outing last year was held at the same place and was considered a very large picnic. This fact so impressed the Lake Side people that when our committee called this year they were given a good proposition on the strength of our known ability to get the crowd.

So in order to maintain our reputation as crowd getters, every member of the committee as well as Party members must pull off their coat and commence plugging and keep plugging until Labor Day, in order to insure just as large a crowd as we had last year.

Every Socialist knows the necessity for doing their best to raise funds in order to insure a red hot campaign this fall. You must also remember that we would like to get James Connolley, the Irish agitator here for two or three days. This in itself demands money to accomplish good results. Another important fact to bear in mind is that the Labor Day committee of the Trades Assembly told W. Judson Smith, (of the Lake Side Street Car Co. the road over which we travel to the Lake Side Park) that there was no Socialist Labor Party this year, as it was disorganized, therefore they could not hold a picnic Labor Day. So up and at them, and jam the lie down their scabby throats, and show the working class of this country that disorganization exists only in the minds of the organized "liars," as well as organized scabs, and that the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. is the only Labor Movement that is built on the lines of the Class Struggle, and demands the abolition of the wage system. The only organization of the working class that bars out the robber, whether he be a Labor Fakir, or capitalist. This makes the only indestructable labor movement. The Party's candidate for Governor will be secured if possible as the speaker of the day.

Organizer.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 30.

Strictly Hand made

BUFFO

TINY SPICY HAVANAS

10,15 & 20¢ Packages

MILD

If you cannot get them of your dealer, write to the

E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.

MAKERS

98th Street and First Avenue, New York

"The Rights of Labor."

(A Letter to an Editor.)

Dayton, Ohio.

Editor Dayton Daily News.

Dear Sir:—

In looking over the files of the News, I noticed in the issue of the 11th inst. an editorial on the "Rights of Labor."

In it you speak of the evident determination of the large coal operators and railway managers to destroy the labor unions and to treat only with their employees individually: and you say:—"By this they would break the combination that prevents competition in labor. They would have every laborer a competitor of his neighbor each throwing his toil on the market as a rival of his fellow workman. In this way could the work of the laborers' hand, by strong competition among the toilers be driven down to the minimum price."

By your use of the term MARKET in this connection you flatly admit the contention of the Socialists demonstrated by Karl Marx in his unrivalled work on capitalist political economy entitled "Capital," that the working class is a commodity just the same as are beef, pork or cast off rags.

Certainly, it is the purpose of the capitalist class to "break the combination that prevents competition in labor." Capitalist development requires ever cheaper and cheaper labor. For this purpose were the Chinese and the peoples from southern Europe, with their low standard of living, imported into this country, where the comparatively high standard of living of the working class necessitated high wages, for the purpose of "driving down to the minimum price the wage of the worker." For this purpose are the women and children of the working class forced into the factories and department stores of this country to compete with their fathers, husbands and brothers for the pittance that the capitalist grudgingly gives out of the "wealth beyond the dreams of avarice" created by the labor of that same working class. For this purpose is the inventive genius of the working class encouraged by their capitalist employers; and when a worker has by that inventive genius contrived a labor saving device (read wage reducing device) his employer promptly robs him of it (legally if possible and illegally if necessary) and uses it to throw out of employment the members of the class of the worker who produced it. And until labor is taken out of the category of commodities and is used only to create the wealth desired by the worker for his own sustenance and enjoyment, there is absolutely no remedy for this condition.

Even if some of the members of the capitalist class should acoept and act on your ideas of "right and justice" it would not affect it in the least; for the reason that those employers who gave labor "a fair share of its product" would be forced out of business by the compeition of their fellows who BOUGHT LABOR AT ITS MARKET VALUE, which market value is regulated by the competition of the ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED, which the latest United States census reports tell us amounts now to within a fraction of twenty-one per cent. of the working class of the United States.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will let you into the secret of the causes of this unright and unjust conduct of these "large coal operators and railway managers" which you deplore with such apparent heartiness:—I think it was in 1896, or, at any rate, within a year or two of that, that Senator Perkins, of California, got up in the United States Senate and warned the capitalist class to beware of the future in its dealings with the working class. He said, "listen to this and learn how the workers are now organizing. I have here a copy of the Declaration of Principles of the new trades unionism, The Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, and in part it reads as follows:—WHEREAS, The Economic power of the capitalist class, used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions essentially political, which in the nature of things cannot be radically changed, or even slightly amended for the benefit of the working people themselves, except through the direct action of the working people themselves, economically and politically united AS A CLASS:

THEREFORE, It is as a class conscious of its strength, aware of its rights, determined to resist wrong at every step and sworn to achieve its own emancipation that the wage workers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid body, held together by an unconquerable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle. As members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, we shall constantly keep in view its great object, namely:—The summary ending of that barbarous struggle at the earliest possible time by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder, a commonwealth in which every WORKER shall have free exercise and FULL benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

Do you think Senator Perkins' warning fell on unheeding ears? Capitalism, our present system of industry, is WAR; and General Sherman says, "War is hell." Such being the facts it is but natural that the ruling class should make use of all the weapons at its command in carrying on its war against the working class for the possession of the wealth produced by the latter; and that class will stop at absolutely nothing, murder, rapine, debauchery, to accomplish its end.

I know it is very hard for a person to look with any degree of impartiality at contemporary history; but look at the ruling classes of all past ages, and in their greed for power and wealth, obtained by the robbery of the working classes, you will have a correct picture of the spirit of our own ruling class, the capitalist class of to-day.

The system of industry next in order of evolution is Socialism: and Socialism means economic justice for all mankind; while our present system, Capitalism, spells injustice and murder and misery and debauchery and all of the crimes of which man is guilty whichever way you look at it.

Trusting that I have been able to throw a little light on this problem that is so perplexing to all people who refuse to see things in the light of evolution, I remain,

Yours very truly,
J. R. FRASER.

Dayton, Ohio, July 24.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

L. H., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—"Opportunism", in the S. L. P. sense means compromised bribery and treachery. It is ostensibly, according to its advocates, the means whereby opportunity is to be utilized to compel the advancement of Socialist principles. What it really is, according to experience and fact, is the means whereby opportunity is used to secure good jobs and betray the working class. In France, for instance, there was an "opportunity" to compel the French capitalist class to grant certain socialist demands. This opportunity arose out of the Dreyfus case and the dangers which threatened the French Republic in consequence. Making use of this opportunity the Millerandists succeeded in obtaining a ministerial office, with the result that that office was used to sanction the massacres of the strikers in the Island of Martinique, at Chalon and at Fournes, and obtain a baronetcy for Millerand.

In America there are opportunists in the ranks of the Social Democrats. These politicians pretend to see in the tendency toward the middle-class ownership of public utilities, an opportunity, a means, to advance Socialism. What, they really see is an opportunity to swing the Socialist movement into the Democratic party and a means to get office for themselves from that corrupt and reactionary gang. They believe in boring from within—into a job for themselves. In other instances they see an opportunity to advance the Socialist cause by securing offices. "Get office so that we can do something. When we get office then is our opportunity here!" they cry. So they get office, with the aid of so-called citizens and republican votes. The something they do is generally so rotten that the genuine workingman holds his nose when contemplating it.

The opportunist ignores the class struggle. He presumes to think he can use the various political and economic manifestations against capitalism, with the result that capitalism uses him and uses him in a most despicable and degrading manner, both to himself and the working class, against the working class. The opportunist derides the class struggle, with the result that the class struggle derides him. The opportunists of France were turned down by the workingmen of France and were turned down hard. In this country the working class has always deserted the opportunists for the capitalists, and is gradually deserting the capitalists for the class-conscious Socialist.

Opportunism is no feature of true socialism. It is the compromise, corruption and treachery of capitalism. It breeds no Marx and no Engels; only Quays and Crokers of a decidedly inferior brand.

E. P., VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Bureau of Education, Washington, B. C., informs this office that the statistics of illiteracy for the United States census of 1900 have not yet been published.

The same bureau in Chapter xiv. of the report of the Commissioner of Education, gives these statistics from Hubner's Tables:

ILLITERATES AMONG 1,000 INHABITANTS.

Country.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.
Belgium	1880	423.0	1890	269.0
Denmark	1884	20.0	....	....
France	1872	378.0	....	....
Greece	(?)	820.0	1879	455.0
G. Britain & Ire.	1876	190.0	....	....
Italy	1881	673.0	....	....
Austria	1880	445.0	1890	401.0
Hungary	1880	595.0	1890	455.0
Portugal	1878	825.0	1890	792.0
Finland	1880	19.0	....	....
Switzerland	1884	21.0	....	....
Servia	1874	933.0	1884	916.0
	1890	860.0	....	....
Spain	1877	720.0	1889	681.0
United States	1880	170.0	1880	a386.0
	1890	b133.0	....	....

a. White and colored together.
b. Over 10 years.

J. H. S., OGDEN, UTAH—The brief records you desire will be compiled as soon as time and conditions in this office will permit. Such work requires some research.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held August 1, at 2-6 New Reade street. A Klein in the chair. In the absence of J. Hammer, John J. Kinneally was elected recording secretary, pro tem. The financial report for the week ending July 26th showed receipts $27; expenditures $25.28. The Secretary submitted printed copies of the call for a general vote on holding a special national convention and the same were ordered sent to the sections and state committees.

Communications: One from Canton, Ohio, stating that the section is in no hurry to take action on the various statements received; that they have evidence that Pierce sent his lampoon to subscribers of the Labor Library and of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. From Los Angeles, Cal., a copy of a letter sent to Thomas Curran, informing him that his "call" being unconstitutional, it cannot be recognized. One from Detroit, Mich., reporting that the section had ruled out the Pierce lampoon as a personal matter and had considered the R. I. as "too flimsy" to merit any action. From St. Paul, Minn., sending copies of letters to Pierce and Curran, the one to Pierce stating sarcastically, "that the S. L. P. convention of 1900 made a grave mistake when it barred the manager of the Labor News Co., with his great business ability, from membership in the N. E. C. (see pages 166, 167 and 168, Proceeding of Convention);" also inviting him to "try and attend the next Kang convention." The one to Curran stated that "it was not the first time the writer had been mixed up with lawyers and doctors which he had helped to land on the outside of the S. L. P." Section South Hudson, N. J., reported to have unanimously endorsed action of N. E. C. in R. I. matter; also pledged $5 for Connolly tour. Hugo Schmitz, San Francisco, Cal., sent $20 for the five members of the Daily People Auxiliary League of that city. The Pennsylvania State Executive Committee asked permission to publish a small monthly paper; action laid over for one week. Section Red Wing, Minn., reported to have endorsed the action of the N. E. C. "In the Matter of Section Providence." Section St. Louis, Mo., reported to have ignored the call of the R. I. "committee." Section Lynn, Mass., sent charges against Mass. State Executive Committee, bearing upon trial of a case on appeal. Secretary instructed to write to Mass. S. E. C. and ask for their side of the case. Section Bridgeport, Conn., reported that a resolution had been passed by a vote of 8 to 4 "in favor of a national convention as soon as possible." Percy Vize, Reading, Pa., sent $28 as a member of the Daily People Auxiliary League, expresing the hope that, when the next national convention of the Party meets, the Daily People plant will be unencumbered with mortgages.

Section New York sent copies of answers forwarded to Chicago in reply to resolutions received from there and to Thomas Curran, Providence, R. I., in reply to his "call," sharply resenting the imputation that "chaos presides over in New York;" the section also reported that the Italian Branch have forwarded the names of the committee chosen to conduct Italian agitation. In regard to the latter the Secretary was instructed to proceed to call the committee together. Section Teller Co., Colo, asked for information about J. Wilson Becker and Secretary was instructed to reply.

The following letter was received: "Jersey City, N. J., July 30, 1902. To the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party. Comrades:—Understanding that the little Kangs—Pierce-Curranites—are using my name in connection with their 'demonstration' against the Party, I beg to advise the comrades that this use of my name is entirely unwarranted. I am in hearty accord with the S. L. P. and believe that The People is here to stay. It has my unqualified support. Yours fraternally, John Hossack."

The Secretary of the Minn. State Executive Committee reported that the Kangaroo John C. Chase had spoken in St. Paul and when interpellated about Carey's armory record had flatly denied that such a thing ever occurred. The Secretary of the R. I. State Executive Committee sent a communication criticising the National Secretary for having issued "A Warning" and stating that "The barefaced falsehood contained in the 'Warning' to the effect that the committee issuing the (R. I.) pamphlet sought a convention without the formality of constitutional general vote." Laid over for one week. Section Providence, R. I., reported its vote on the Curran propositions with 42 in favor and none against. Vote ignored under former ruling and blank ordered filed.

The following sections reported election of officers: Canton, Ohio; St. Paul, Minn.; Salem, Mass. and Somerville, Mass.

Charter applications received from Somerdale, Ohio and Plymouth, Mass. Granted. Good work of organizer John D. Goercke, Ohio, was reported from Cleveland and Canton. Adjourned.
John J. Kinneally, Rec. Sec'y, pro tem.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE MASS. S. E. C.

July 27th at 1165 Tremont Street, Boston.

Charles A. Christiansen, chairman.

Roll call showed seven present and four absent, Walker, Raasch, Fugestad, and Walsh.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communication from Lawrence on election of officers, also requesting that James Connolly be sent there on October 14 as that is one of the dates given the use of the City Hall. Action. Request complied with.

Somerville—Election of officers.

From Haverhill, for dues. Vote on nominees for State ticket, and requesting aid of S. E. C. in furnishing speakers for that city. Action. Moved that a speaker be sent to Haverhill twice a month up to November 1. Carried.

From Plymouth on formation of a section, and applying for a charter. Action. Application approved.

On motion it was ordered that a speaker be sent to Plymouth every other Sunday, beginning August 3d up to November 1.

From Devine and O'Fihelly of Abington and from Section Lynn, Holyoke, Lowell, Everett, Fall River and Adams, vote on nominees for State ticket.

Bills from Labor News Company, one for $58.59 for strike leaflets, and one for 75 cents for five 3-mo. subs to Abington. Action. Bills ordered paid.

A. E. Jones of Everett and E. A. Mason of Boston, placed their resignation before this committee and the same accepted.

Agitation committee reports on Connolly's Itinerary in Mass., as follows: Springfield, September 26, Holyoke, 27, Worcester, 28, Fitchburg, 29, Boston, 30, and October 1 and 2, Lawrence, October 3, Lowell, 4, Lynn, 5, Fall River 6.

John A. Henley, organizer of District 19, S. T. & L. A., appeared before the S. E. C. with propostions from that district that the S. E. C. join forces with them in carrying on agitation, and on motion the same was accepted and the Agitation Committee was instructed to make arrangements for a meeting with a committee from above named district.

22 Villa ave., Everett, Mass.
Edwin S. Mayo, Recording Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION CLEVELAND, O.

I.

Whereas, A statement has been received by Section Cleveland, S. L. P., signed by Thos. Curran and others, purporting to act as a committee under instructions of a State convention of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island, and

Whereas, Neither Section Cleveland nor the party in general have any guarantee that the above mentioned State convention really ever took place, neither the N. E. C. nor the party press having been informed of its proceedings; and

Whereas, Said "Committee," while it claims to be acting under instructions of a State convention has evidently overstepped its power when it treats of a matter of much later date than the alleged State convention that constituted it; the convention is said to have been held on April 27, the Julian Pierce lampoon, which the "committee" favorably comments upon, bearing the date of May 28; and

Whereas, We, the members of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., doubt that the sentiment of the S. L. P. membership of Rhode Island in regard to certain party matters, is voiced in said circular or "statement and propositions;" therefore be it

Resolved, That Section Cleveland absolutely refuses to take any action in regard to the wild charges of said "committee" against the N. E. C., as set forth in said circular; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn the attempt of said "committee" to stampede the party into a special convention as detrimental to the best interests of the party, its propaganda and agitation, in face of the approaching State elections.

II.

Whereas, Julian Pierce, former manager of the N. Y. Labor News Company, in utter disregard of the party's constitution, his rights and duties as a member of the S. L. P., has, apparently in a spirit of malice, issued and caused to be distributed throughout the country, and largely to non-party members, a circular in which he makes grave charges against the N. E. C. in general and against certain national officers in particular; and

Whereas, Said Julian Pierce in sending out his statement has used the mailing list of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and the addresses of such persons who had occasion to communicate with the N. Y. Labor News Company; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section Cleveland, S. L. P., considers the action of said Julian Pierce, in bringing his pretended charges before members and non-members alike, a gross violation of our party laws, as the party's constitution provides a proper way of preferring charges; and be it further

Resolved, That we brand the sending out of said lampoon by Julian Pierce to non-members as treason to the party, as said lampoon contains statements pertaining to the DAILY PEOPLE, which can be used by the enemies of the party to hurt our official organ; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand that Section New York, S. L. P., place Mr. Julian Pierce at the earliest date possible where he properly belongs, namely on the outside of the party.

III.

Resolved, That we, the members of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., most heartily and without restriction endorse the action of the N. E. C. in the matter of the Rhode Island "committee."

JAMES MATTHEWS,
PAUL DINGER,
RICHARD KOEPPEL,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

At a meeting of Section Springfield, Ill., of the S. L. P., held on Sunday, July 27, a motion was made and unanimously adopted by members in good good standing to endorse the resolution of Section Santa Clara County, S. L. P. published in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of July 26.

Section Springfield places itself on record against all the enemies of the S. L. P. and upholds the DAILY PEOPLE, and is proud of its Editor for not letting every Tom, Dick and Harry write into its columns.

Section Springfield declares that such an editor is just what the S. L. P. needs, and asks the question, "Where would an Editor be if the people should be open for any old thing?"

Section Springfield is proud that the Editor has a strong backbone.

Charles A. Swanson, Organizer.
J. A. Muehlhosen, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Passed July 17th.

WHEREAS, A statement purporting to be written by a committee elected by the State convention of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island, held April 27th, 1902., making a series of assertions against the national officers of the Socialist Labor Party; and

WHEREAS, This statement places the senders of the statement, outside of the pale of the party constitution inasmuch as it calls for a general vote and a special national convention which power is vested only in the National Executive Committee, Article V. Section 7, paragraph H. of the party constitution, and

WHEREAS, This mode of procedure if allowed would throw the party open to attack at all times, thereby weakening the organization in its application of the rule of discipline, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Section Philadelphia in meeting assembled, do hereby emphatically condemn such action, regarding it as bordering along the lines of treason, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon the N. E. C. to take proper action against the aforesaid authors of those treasonable documents.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Rhode Island Committee and the N. E. C., and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this section meeting.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION RICHMOND, VA.

At a meeting of Section Richmond, Va., S. L. P., held July 29, 1902, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, and to the Editor of the DAILY PEOPLE:

Resolved, That after a full and careful consideration of the statements issued by Julian Pierce and by Thomas Curran et als, and of the answers thereto of the N. E. C., Section Richmond, Va., heartily endorses the course pursued by the N. E. C. in both cases, and congratulates the S. L. P. upon the vigilance and capability of its executive officers, which have saved the DAILY PEOPLE from the contemptible intrigues of men like Julian Pierce and Thomas Curran. We also take this occasion to express our great satisfaction with the report submitted as to the condition of the DAILY PEOPLE, and to assure the N. E. C., and all connected with the management of the party organs, of our full confidence and hearty support.

By order of Section Richmond.
Alex. B. McCullock.
Organizer.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

A special meeting of the Daily People Auxiliary League was held on Tuesday, July 29, at 2 to 6 New Reade street. S. Winawer in the chair.

The circular, decided upon at the last meeting, was read and ordered sent to the party organizations in order to secure the enrollment of new members. Comrades Mittelberg and Rasmussen, who had been elected a committee to visit some prospective members, made their report to the effect that they had been successful and two new members had agreed to join. Other reports showed that several new members are about to come in.

Since the last meeting six Applications for membership were received, each accompanied by the first payment, to wit: Percy Vize, Reading, Pa.; Herman A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J.; Section Rockville, Conn.; I. Bookman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. Olpp, New York City and Henry Mahland, N. Y. City.

Receipts of the evening were as follows:

Section Rockville, Conn	$5 00
H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J.	2 00
Percy Vize, Reading, Pa	28 00
Henry Mahland, N. Y. City	10 00
A. Olpp, N. Y. City	25 00
A. Gillhause, N. Y. City	5 00
I. Bookman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	50
John Plamondon, N. Y. City	5 00
John J. Murphy, N. Y. City	4 00
L. A. 274, S. T. & L. A. Machinists, N. Y. City	5 00
S. Winawer, N. Y. City	2 00
Max Heyman, N. Y. City	5 00
Herman Mittelberg, N. Y. City	5 00
Bernard Touroff, N. Y. City	4 00
Louis Rasmussen, N. Y. City	10 00
Total	$115 50
Previously acknowledged	754 00
Grand total	$869 50

The next meeting of the league will take place on Tuesday, August 5, at 2 to 6 New Reade street.

AUGUST GILLHAUS,
Recording Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from June 1st to 30th, 1902. These announcements will be published monthly.

Los Angeles, Cal	$10 00
San Jose, Cal	3 00
26th A. D., N. Y. City	3 00
28th A. D., N. Y. City	1 50
35th A. D., N. Y. City	4 05
Monroe Co., N. Y.	8 00
Cleveland, Ohio	2 00
Homestead, Pa	50

EDWARD DITTRICH,
Cashier.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

SPECIAL FUND.

As Per Circular Letter, Sept. 3, 1901.

Previously acknowledged	$6,348 31
Walter Gilpin	1 00
7th Ward Club, Jersey City, part proceeds of picnic July 4	1 25
Branch Plainfield, N. J.	1 00
R. F. D., No. 1	1 00
A. Gollerstepper, N. Y. City	1 00
Lucien Sanial, Northport, N. Y.	20 00
Seven members, Branch East Pittsburg, Pa	7 00
Branch East Pittsburg, Pa.—H. Jackson, $1; E. R. Markley, $1; J. Coulter, $1; M. Weiss, $1; Max Stern, $1; N. Bertel, $1	6 00
Section New Haven, Conn	1 55
Comrade Bodholdt, Sturgeon Lake, Minn	1 00
A. Weinstock, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.	1 00
Total	$6,390 11

EDWARD DITTRICH,
Cashier.

SECTION CANTON ELECTS OFFICERS.

Following are the officers of Section Canton, S. L. P., for the ensuing term:

Organizer and financial secretary—John H. T. Juergens, 1106 Hight street.

Recording secretary—James T. Rugg.

Treasurer and literary agent—Benjamin L. Parry.

Agent for the PEOPLE—Charles Pfirrman, 603 Elizabeth street.

Auditing Committee—James T. Rugg, J. Harry Jackson, Henry O. Bucklin.

Grievance Committee—John H. T. Juergens, Benjamin L. Parry, Henry O. Bucklin.

Press Committee—Rugg, Juergens, Parry.

This latter committee is to supervise regular correspondence to DAILY PEOPLE. The next section meeting will be held August 10th, 2 p. m., and all members are urged to be present, as matters of importance are to be discussed.
Organizer.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, SECTION SALEM.

At the regular meeting of Section Salem, S. L. P., the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

Organizer, Peter H. Grady; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, J. White; Financial Secretary, Thomas F. Brennan; Treasurer, J. F. Box; Literary Agent, Joseph Moren.

J. White, Organizer.

THE USUAL TALE OF WOE.

"Kangaroo" Organizer Denounces His Organization.

The following clipping is taken from the San Francisco Advance, of July 26, and speaks for itself.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1902.

To the State Central Committee:—

Comrades: When I last wrote you I was in Dixon. Before coming away I organized a small local and no doubt they have applied for a charter ere this. I then went to Berenda and held two meetings. And from there went to Vallejo and held two more successful meetings. From there to Napa where I also held two very good meetings and organized a small local with eleven members. In Dixon I received $1.50 in cash and from Vallejo $2.00. I go from here to San Jose, thence to Salinas and different towns down that way. If you want to write me quickly, address the letter care of Jos. Lawrence, San Jose, if not send it to Santa Cruz.

I see that I have been nominated for State Organizer and absolutely decline the nomination for the following reasons:

First, It is absolutely impossible to live or do any effective work without funds, and up to the present time no funds have come in. It has been a struggle to get along. Oakland and San Francisco, the two large locals of the north, have up to the present time, given nothing, and the small locals of the State have no funds, as they have been drained of everything by individual speakers. When an organizer goes into a town where there is no local organized, in order to do effective work he should have the money to advertise or hire a hall. If he has not means to do this he can neither do justice to himself nor the party. Furthermore, I will not organize people who do not understand what they want. It appears to be the desire of some members of the party to simply get together some names and call it a local, no matter whether they are Socialists or not. Quantity and not quality is the order of these. As I will not lend myself to anything of this kind, or talk Christian Socialism, it is evident that I am not suitable for your Organizer, so nothing remains, for me but to decline the nomination.

Fraternally yours,
GEO. S. HOLMES.

Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times.
CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM
Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Northwest Corner
Thirtieth and Washington Sts.
MARION, IND.

Section Minneapolis, Minn.
Headquarters at
LABOR LYCEUM,
34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

FREE READING ROOM
Open Every Day and Evening.

Our Jewish fellow citizens will commit a serious mistake if they permit a great defensive movement to fall under the control of discredited "labor" leaders, freak "Socialists," and shyster politicians, ever on the lookout for an opportunity to advertise themselves.

LITERATURE

"Handworking and Domestic Industries of Germany.

(A Review, by Austin Lewis, San Francisco, Cal.)

One of the most valuable recent articles on the labor question is that on the "Handworking and Domestic Industries of Germany" published in the Bulletin of the Department of Labor for May and written by Henry J. Harris, Ph. D.

On the whole the essay is exceedingly fair, and bears evident marks of an intention on the part of the writer to investigate honestly and report accordingly. There is a bias however, which is, perhaps, unavoidable, towards Bernsteinism, and while this bias is not allowed to really obscure the facts as they stand one feels all the time that Dr. Harris is trying to make as good a case as possible for the smaller industry. Only once does he refer to the official social democratic theories upon the question and then only mildly—the word "official" is here used to distinguish the Marxian economists in the social democratic party from the followers of Bernstein.

The article is marked at its very beginning by the surrender of quite an important contention to the socialists. Dr. Harris begins his article thus "The narrowing of the workingman's sphere of activity which the growth of the factory system and the specialization of modern industrial life have brought about, has frequently led to the expression of the desire for a return to the system of household or small shop production which was formerly the prevailing type of industrial life."

This is exactly the contention which has been made by all the socialist critics of existing conditions of production. There is a whole armament of just such criticism, in fact what may be called the artistic and humane attacks upon the present conditions of manufacture are precisely along those very lines of thought. The justice of this criticism is now not only admitted but the governing power seeks to modify the struggle by what? as if the stupidity of governments could never come to an end, by a return to a more primitive method of production. The government finds itself confronted with a growing and solidifying proletariat which is crystalized more and more by the pressure of the modern productive organization, and to seek relief endeavors to recreate old conditions. This is a foolishly impossible task, as well attempt to convert the chicken back again to the egg. There is no economic repentance. It is as vain to weep over the lost small production as over the loss of virtue.

But even if the conditions could be changed and the old domestic industry be definitely enthroned, and the only suggestion made in that connection is the rather laughable one of the increased use of small motors, it would be no better for the proletariat. Speaking on this point, Dr. Harris says, and that with entire truth: "In addition to the technological features just mentioned under the domestic system the undertaker usually has the advantage of dealing with his labor force individually. If part of the labor is organized he can play off the union men against the non-union men; but as it is difficult for the workmen to come into contact with each other, trades unions are the exceptions and there are but few aids to the worker in his efforts to keep up wages. Unlike the factory producer the undertaker incurs no danger of social censure for dismissing laborers in time of industrial or commercial stagnation. To offset these advantages to the undertaker there are but few compensating advantages to the laborer. The domestic worker has more personal freedom than his neighbor the factory worker, but this freedom consists in little else than the ability to work longer hours. By working at home he can assist in the care of the household, and at the same time make use of the labor of the women and children who are unable or unwilling to work in the factory. Beyond this there is no compensation for the many disadvantages he endures; his pay is small, and his hours of labor vary between spells of overwork and idleness. The irregularity of employment is the most crushing feature of his position; the laborer who cannot tell whether his wage on the morrow will be something or nothing is in no position to make a bargain with his employer—the possibility of a day without earnings to a man whose income is of the smallest compels him to accept almost any terms.

Now, it is very clear from this statement of the merits of the domestic system as compared with the factory system that a substitution of the former for the latter even if it were possible, which we know very well, it is not, could not be to the advantage of the working classes. Why then the anxiety of the government to reinstate the old industry?

The reason is evident enough upon examination; the old form of industry rendered impossible anything like effective combination among the masses of the workers. In fact there were no masses of workers. Scattered here and there throughout the rural districts they manufactured for the small market. But with the development of the factory system, we get also the development of working class organization and the consequent manifestation of this power of organization in demonstrations against the governing classes, both on the economic and political fields. This agitation grows threatening and must of necessity, in the course of time, become actually overwhelming. Meanwhile every impediment must be thrown in its way and manifestly one most effective is to perpetuate a belief in the efficacy of the small production and thus to withdraw from the agitation the boldest and youngest of the working classes by persuading them that there is a possibility of advancement and comparative well-being by following the path of individual enterprise.

Dr. Harris, however, effectively disposes of this idea by the admission "We may therefore conclude that with the exception above noticed (this exception refers to industries in which the large factory has not yet made an appearance) there is no industrial occupation of importance at the present time in which the competition of the large factory is not felt in some form or other."

He is not ignorant of the force of this remark for he follows it by the statement "In spite of the support which the above statement seems to give to the theorem of the social democracy, that all production on a small scale is doomed to extinction, such a conclusion does not necessarily follow. Because the conditions of the large city have evolved the bakery conducted on the factory plan, the existence of the small bakery is not everywhere placed in jeopardy. Similarly with the blacksmith and wheelwright, the carpenter, the butcher and others."

This is obviously exceedingly lame. In the first place there is no socialist contention that the absolute extinction of all small industries is necessary and inevitable, but only that the great staple industries which are the characteristic features of modern economic life must of necessity be supreme. It is no retort to the socialist who points to the textile industry, say, in proof of his contention, to reply with the example of the village barber.

As a matter of fact, Germany is an exceedingly good field for those who are anxious to make out a case for the smaller industries, as it alone of the three great capitalistic countries, has been able to retain a certain perpetuity of this system largely, and indeed chiefly owing to the extreme backwardness of Germany in economic development. It is a very young capitalistic country and although its economic progress has been staggering in its rapidity, the domestic system has not yet by any means ceased to be an important factor. The Germans have only possessed industrial freedom for a generation, and all the progress has been made since then over the old guild system which England long ago got rid of, and which the United States never had.

There is in the whole article the very best kind of reading for the members of the Socialist Labor Party. The strength of our economic and political contentions is very apparent as soon as the facts set out are thoroughly grasped.

The enormous number of small producers is a most striking sign and shows the inherent difference between the necessary stand in this country and in Germany with reference to the political fight of the proletariat. Out of these large bodies of small independent producers the Social Democratic Party is very largely composed. They are to-day the determining element in that party and the platform and tactics of that party must accommodate themselves to their requirements. Hence the unsatisfactory attitude of the German Social Democrats at the present time. To this party in the Social Democracy is attached, and must ultimately be opposed, the proletarian party of the large cities, who cut themselves clear, finally, and adopt a policy closely approximating to our own.

This difference of circumstance has had its effect in two ways. It has caused the leaders of the Social Democracy, who ought to know better, to misrepresent and abuse the American movement. This attitude again springs from two other reasons, first, the pride in their success, the limitations of which they are unable to see, which possess the German leaders and secondly their well known disregard of anything American as being significant politically or economically. Thoroughly grounded in the philosophy of the movement which it is Germany's greatest glory to have produced, they cannot understand how other people standing on the same philosophical plane can arrive at a conclusion with regard to the conduct of the movement which differs from their own.

But if the results of the small producers' influence have beeen narrowing in Germany they have been simply ridiculous in this country. For certain people learning of the success of the German Social Democratic Party in Germany, have in their ignorance endeavored to duplicate it here by a mere slavish copying of the least proletarian part of the German movement. This is only to be explained upon the grounds of the economic ignorance of the founders of the so-called Socialist Party, and their want of knowledge of Germany, as she is today, or, in fact, of any historical knowledge whatsoever.

The discovery that the sand at Jaederen, Norway, is strongly magnetic is believed to throw light on the remarkably large number of shipwrecks occurring in that region.

ATTENTION BUFFALO! SECOND GRAND EXCURSION

Around Grand Island,

Arranged by Section Erie County N. Y., S. L. P. on the double-decked boat TWENTIETH CENTURY, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1902.

DANCING, GOOD MUSIC, REFRESHMENTS.
Stops Will Be Made.

Boat leaves foot of Ferry street at 9.30 a. m. (take Niagara street car).

TICKETS: Adults, 25c; Children from 6 to 14 years, 15c.

GRAND OUTING of BOHEMIAN BRANCH NO. 8, S. L. P., to be Held on SUNDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1902, at JAHELKA'S OAK HILL PARK, NEWTOWN, L. I. Half of the proceeds for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE.

Route to Park—Take 34th or 92d street ferry, then via Jackson avenue Flushing cars direct to Park. TICKETS 10c.

DIRECTORY OF . . . TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmot avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth avenue.

DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING.
S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.
Box Trade a Specialty.

Our Jewel, a good cigar	Box of 50,	$1 25
Old Judge, equal to any 5c cigar	"	1 45
Arm and Hammer, a good combination	"	1 75
Invincibles, in the cheapest place, $2; our price	"	1 75
Nature Beauties, in your locality, $2.50; we charge	"	2 00
Medallion, equal to any 10c cigar	"	2 25

Shipped on receipt of price to any address.
WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.
For Complete Price List, Address,
ECKSTEIN BROS.
2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

The Governor of Italy's African colony Erythraea, has placed a fine of 1,300 francs per head on every elephant killed, 700 francs on a giraffe, 650 on a zebra, 50 on a monkey, etc.